PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,522—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1899.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th Jan.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6267	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6267	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,320	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	...	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE. VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	16th Feb, 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" £25

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Jan., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 20, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,009	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,009	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MIIKE MARU"
Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 18th January, 1899.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Pander and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th January, 1899, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th January, 1899.

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S.S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 27th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 22th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacob	17th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and ock through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Homby Road.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1899.

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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SHIPPERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

THE QUALITY and CONDITION of all Spirits sold by this Company ARE GUARANTEED!

WHISKIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET" per doz.	24 0	27 0
" SPECIAL LIQUEUR per doz.	32 8	36 8
" HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky per doz.	23 0	29 0
" "OLD IRISH" per doz.	26 0	29 0
" "DIABETES" WHISKY per doz.	25 0	28 0
" SPECIAL WHISKY per doz.	23 8	26 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description. Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS.
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES
GOERZ-TRIEDER-BINOCULARS
WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.

EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that have recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co. Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good bincoular glass.

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OPTICIANS,
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JUST TO HAND
REAL YEAST.
IN CAKES.

THIS is the only YEAST which will keep good in the TROPICS for MONTHS. It makes pure
ENGLISH BREAD.
Annas 12 per tin.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
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WE beg to notify that a small Parcel of specially selected
GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS,
made by the well-known Manufacturers of Oxford Street, London, is just to hand. Half-Marked Silver Mounted on Malacca, Cherry, Ebony and Rattan. PRICE Rs. 18 each.

HUNTING CROPS, RIDING WHIPS, AND WALKING STICKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE per lb.	0 14 0
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FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10 0
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Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

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United Kingdom—Weekly.
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Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
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Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
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SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
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PACAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, befor the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at law rates, and to parts of the World Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleare and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
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TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
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FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,
CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice.
All inquiries to be referred to
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406, Shaikh Memen Street,
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Sequel to "An American Emperor."
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THE MESS DECK. By W. F. Shannon. Re. 1-14.
NEIL MUNRO'S NEW NOVEL :—
JOHN SPLENDID : "The Tale of a Poor Gentleman and the little Wars of Lorne." Re. 1-14.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice that TEN SHARE CERTIFICATES of the INDIAN COTTON Co., Ld., standing in my name and numbered 387, 1639, 2919, 1691, 4508, 3791, 2085, 3534, 3699, and 2283, are LOST, and all persons are hereby WARNED NOT TO DEAL with the said Shares in any way whatsoever.

R. REEVE.

Bombay, 21st January, 1899.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice that 14 SHARE CERTIFICATES of the BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., standing in my name and numbered A 1025-38, B 891-900, 3815, 4095-97, are LOST, and all persons are hereby WARNED NOT TO DEAL with the said Shares in any way whatsoever.

R. REEVE.

Bombay, 21st January, 1899.

WANTED in the Gwalior State, a FEW FEMALE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools, with knowledge of Urdu, Hindi, or Marathi, and ordinary school subjects, besides Needlework, etc. Salaries from Rs. 20 and up wards, according to extent of previous experience, qualifications and posts available. Applications accompanied by certificates and particulars regarding candidate to be addressed

TO THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF EDUCATION,
Gwalior State, Gwalior.

BENGAL-NAPGUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY FOR GOODS TRAFFIC TO CALCUTTA VIA KOLA AND TO CUTTACK AND EAST COAST RAILWAY VIA BARANG.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY, EXTENSIONS to Calcutta via Kola and to Cuttack and Southern India are now opened for the carriage of all classes of goods.

The opening of these extensions makes a junction at Barang with the East Coast Railway and connects Orissa, Madras and Calcutta with the Central Provinces and the N. W. Provinces, and Berars by a direct Railway route, cheaper and shorter than has hitherto existed.

The following are the new routes offered to the carriage of goods :—

From Orissa via Kharagpur and Sini, to Kutni and via to the N. W. Provinces.
From Orissa via Kharagpur and Sini, to Nagpur and via and the Western side of India.
From Orissa to Calcutta via Kola.
From all stations on the East Coast Railway to any Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and to Kutni and via and Nagpur and via.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to Calcutta via Kola.
From Madras and Stations on the Madras Railway and connected lines to Calcutta via Kola and all Stations on the Bengal Nagpur Railway and via.

The opening for Passenger Traffic will take place some time in February, the date of which will be duly notified.

For further information apply to Traffic Manager, Nagpore, District Traffic Superintendents, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Chakardharpore and Kharagpur, all Station Masters, B. N. Railway and Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., Calcutta.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 21st January, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJI KASAM PREMJI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased.

HAJI GOOLAM HOOSEINBHAI THAVAR, and HAJI KARAMALI MAHOMED JAITHA, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LOUIS ADDIN KERSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 18th day of January, 1899.

Messrs. SORABJI & JEHANGIR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TAJBHOY ABDOOL HOOSEIN, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

1) MOOSAJI ESSOOFALLY MALLA, (2) ABDUL HOOSEIN R. SULEMANJI MALLA, (3) ESSOOFALLY REHMANJEE CHANGY and (4) ABDOOLABHOY FAZULBHOY MOONIM the Executors named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LOUIS ADDIN KERSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the Sixty-Second Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of January, 1899.

Messrs. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 21st January, 1899.

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MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 16th January, 1899.

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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LET.

No. 5, QUEEN'S GURDEN ROAD, POONA,
1st FEBRUARY to 15th MAY, 99.

A LARGE and commodious BUNGALOW with stables, servants, quarters. Terms moderate, apply to "D"
Care of Deccan Herald Poona.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

MOONJ MATTINGS of all description from 6 to 12 annas per square yard. Billiard Mats. Carpets cotton and woollen. Durries. Table Cloths. Table Napkins. Towels (Regimental and others). Tents of all description manufactured to order.

For patterns and Rates apply to :—

SUPDT., CENTRAL JAIL,
Fatehgarh, N.-W. P.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS :—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	18th January,	1899.
Do	4th February	do
Do	4th March	do
Do	11th do	do
Do	18th do	do
Do	25th do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1899-1900 of the following articles :—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties, White and Khaki Drill Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid, and Webbing, etc. These materials are required to be of BONAFIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, etc.
3. Leather Articles such as Boots, Shoes, Spur-straps, etc.
4. Miscellaneous Stores, such as Coal, Spindle and Rangoon Oil, Rope, Tar, Packing Cases, etc.
5. Hessians with Khaki Drill Covers, and Zinc Bullions.
6. Making up Haversacks.
7. Supply of country Bullock Carts for the conveyance of Government Stores from the Army Clothing Department, Alipore, to places in Calcutta and its vicinity.
8. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old Packing materials, Iron Iron, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened on the 6th February, 1899. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

ALIPORE, the 2nd January, 1899.

SUIT NO. 9 OF 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

MARY ELIZA BOWMAN at present residing at No. —, Chowringhee Road in the Town of Calcutta ..... Petitioner.

AND

PERCY BRIDGES BOWMAN whose place of residence is at present unknown and whose last known place of residence was at the Temperance Boarding House No. 19 Weston's Lane in the Town of Calcutta ..... Respondents

BY A DECREE in the above Suit dated the 7th of September 1898. It was ordered and decreed that the marriage between the said Petitioner and the Respondent be dissolved unless sufficient cause shewn to the contrary within six months from the date thereof, and it was further ordered and decreed that the Petitioner shall have the custody of the person of Percy Algernon St. George Bowman the infant son of the said marriage and that the Respondent do pay to the Petitioner her taxed costs of this suit with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of taxation until realization.

WATKINS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Calcutta, 10th January, 1899.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1899, and CLOSE on or before MONDAY, the 30th January, for applications in India, and MONDAY, the 27th February, for applications from abroad.

THE SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.
(RING FRAME SPINNING AND WEAVING.)

CAPITAL Rs. 9,00,000 divided as follows.

3,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.

(With Preferential rights both as to Dividend and Capital.)

6,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above 3,000 Ordinary Shares are reserved for future issue. Subscriptions are now invited for the balance viz :—

3,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares.

3,000 Ordinary Shares.

Payable as follows :—

10 per cent. on application.
15 per cent. on allotment.

The balance in calls as required subject to not less than one month's notice.

IT IS ALSO INTENDED TO ISSUE

to the vendors in part payment of purchase money

Rs. 7,00,000 First mortgage 6 per cent. A Debentures of Rs. 1,000 each.

AND SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW INVITED FOR

a further issue of

Rs. 4,00,000 First mortgage 7 per cent. B Debentures of Rs. 1,000 each

ranking *pari passu* with the aforesaid A Debentures

Payable as follows :—

10 per cent. on application.
90 per cent. on allotment.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS :

REGINALD MURRAY, Esq.
H. S. ASHTON, Esq.

DIRECTORS :

HON. MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, J. P., C. I. E.—of Visram Ebrahim and Co., Agents Star of India Mills, Ld., and Chairman Britannia, Khatau Makanjee and Tricumdass Cotton Mills, Ld.

REGINALD MURRAY, Esq.—Manager, Commercial Bank of India, Ld., Calcutta.

C. GREENWAY, Esq.—Director, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ld.

BANKERS :
COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SOLICITORS :
ORR, ROBERTSON AND BURTON.

MANAGING AGENTS AND SECRETARIES :
SHAW, WALLACE AND Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE :
137, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing, extending, and improving, a newly built Fireproof Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill situated on the river Hooghly at Serampore 12 miles by rail from Calcutta. It is proposed that the Company shall take over the Mill as it stands from the vendors for the price of Rs. 12,00,000 payable as to 7 lacs in 6 per cent. Debentures and the balance of 5 lacs in cash.

The Mill was built and the machinery erected 2-3 years ago by the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., (a Company composed entirely of native shareholders), but owing to a large number of the shareholders not having met their calls, the Company was from the first been in financial difficulties, and has not been able to complete the installation of machinery necessary to bring it to a dividend paying stage.

The concern has therefore been put into liquidation and the present Company has been given the opportunity of buying the property on terms which will, with the new capital now proposed to be raised, enable it to carry through the original programme on a sound basis.

The Mill now contains 15,4 0 Ring Frame Spindles, 2,992 Mule Weft Spindles (for producing Yarn for weaving) by Dobson and Barlow 201 Looms by Henry Livesey and Co., all necessary accessories, and driving power sufficient for double the quantity of machinery, and it is now proposed to add about 11,600 Ring Frame Spindles. The cost of the proposed additions, together with various improvements which it is intended to make in the existing Mill, will it is estimated be well within Rs. 5,00,000, thus bringing the cost of the complete mill of

30,000 Spindles, and
200 Looms

to Rs. 17,01,000, which compares favourably with the cost of other similar Ring Frame Spinning Mills in India.

At another Mill which has just declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares) under the same management an average production of 280,000 lbs. Yarn per month is (with day working only) being obtained from 14,480 Ring Frame spindles—equal to a production of 7½ oz. of 20s. per Spindle daily. On the same basis the mill when complete will give a production of 580,000 lbs. monthly, which should at a moderate computation of profit, after payment of interest on Debentures, deductions for Depreciation, &c., and dividend to Preference shareholders, leave a handsome profit for distribution among the ordinary shareholders.

The Mill is fitted up with Electric light which will permit of night working, and thus largely increasing the production, whenever this may be considered advisable.

The following are the dividends paid by the European managed Calcutta Mills during the past 3 years.

	1895	1896	1897
Bengal	10 per cent.	12 per cent	10 per cent.
Bowreah	3 "	10 "	10 "
Dunbar	10 "	10 "	10 "
Gossery	6 1-2, "	8 "	10 "

All the above Mills (excepting Bowreah which added 20,000 Ring Frame Spindles in 1895) were running Mule Spindles only during the years indicated, but all of them have recently been extended for the purpose of introducing Ring Spindles, the great advantages of which for India (both as regards quality and quantity of Yarn produced) have now been proved beyond doubt.

Weaving is a new departure in Calcutta Cotton Mills, but in other parts of India it is carried on with great success, and the tendency now is for India Cotton Mills to adopt this branch of the industry because of the better and more certain market thus ensured for their yarn. Calcutta now imports 12,000 Bales of Cloth annually from the Bombay Mills, and as this Company would have a considerable advantage over the former in the saving of freight and other charges between Bombay and Calcutta, there is every reason to expect that this branch of the business will add considerably to the Company's profit. Weavers are easily obtainable, Serampore having been an important centre of the hand-weaving industry from ancient times. The Mill will be fitted up with humidifiers so that the conditions of atmosphere most favourable to weaving may always be obtained.

The property to be taken over includes 26 biggas (about 9 acres) of land, all the Mill and other buildings on it, and a well constructed Jetty giving facilities for water carriage.

The stock of Yarn, Cloth, &c., now in the Mill will be taken over at a valuation, to be made on the day of transfer by two independent experts.

Applications for shares should be made upon the accompanying form and be forwarded to Messrs. R. G. Shaw & Co., 88, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E. C., to Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., 37, Clive Street, Calcutta, or to the Company's Bankers, together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction or interest, and if the number of shares allotted be less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Forms of application may be obtained from either of the above firms or the Company's Bankers.

A separate pamphlet is issued with the prospectus giving the estimated results of Spinning and Weaving on the basis of the present low price of cotton and yarn and dealing with the question of the effect of the present depression in the Indo-China Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 48m. High water, 10-0m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-32m., 5-52a.

Bombay Light Horse parade, 6-45 a.m.

Evening party at "The Wilderness," Nepean Sea Road, 9 p.m.

Concert in aid of funds of Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

B. V. A. Camp, Mahalaxmee Fort.

Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.

Music at the Yacht Club 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p. m. to-day.

DIVINE SERVICE AND ADDRESS.—The Hon. N. G. Chandavalkar will conduct Divine Service and deliver an address in English at 6 p.m., to-day, at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, in connection with the 69th anniversary of the Brahma Samaj.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P.—Mr. Maclean, M. P. leaves from the Byculla Railway station by the 2 p. m train to-day on a visit to Poona for a day or two. On the return journey he will stay at Khandalla as the guest of Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha. Mr. Maclean leaves Bombay by the P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, next Saturday.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—In connection with the Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention there will be two meetings to-day, to which the public are invited. The morning meeting will be at the Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder at 10-30, and the evening meeting at the Girgaum High School at 6 p. m. Miss Edge, Miss Lindsay and Rev. G. C. Walker, will speak at the evening meeting.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Sunday evening a horse harnessed to a victoria, belonging to Mr. E. S. Luard, was being driven down Winter Road, Malabar Hill, when the animal shied and bolted. The coachman was thrown off the box and was seriously injured. The horse in its mad career, dashed against the compound wall of a bungalow belonging to a Hindu gentleman at Nepean Sea Road, where it dropped down dead. The conveyance was considerably damaged.

LOCAL HONOURS.—A correspondent writes :—Dr. H. J. Dadysett, the well-known Aural-Surgeon of Bombay, has been invited to attend the International Otological Congress to be held in London in August next. Dr. Dadysett is proceeding to the Congress shortly to represent his views as regards oils and various native nostrums used by the natives of India. Dr. Dadysett and Dr. J. Cursetji are the only native practitioners in India who have been invited to attend the Congress.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	Duquesne Greys	Ross
Overture	Le Flutiste	King
Reminiscences	Sullivan	Winterbottom
Valse	Avant Le Bal	Coote
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Polka	Friendship	Muth

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—About noon on Sunday policeman No. 1127 attached to the Harbour Police, while taking his round in the harbour, noticed the dead body of a human being floating in the sea off Wari Bunder. The sepoy tied a rope round the body and towed it to Bori Bunder, where it was brought ashore. The body appeared to be of a Ghanti of about twenty-five years of age. It was wrapped in rezai with a rope round it, and three stones were tied in a piece of gunny bag round the waist. There were no marks of violence. The information was circulated in the usual manner throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, when an open verdict was recorded.

FIRE AT SANTA-CRUZ.—A fire broke out on Sunday evening at Santa-Cruz in a "jowlee" hut situated near the bungalow of Mr. Hussanally Abdullally. It soon spread, and in a few moments some five other huts occupied by poor Mahars of the labouring class were in flames. The inmates were successful in removing the most of their belongings, but their chief article of food, rice, was burnt. On an alarm being raised, a large number of villagers and temporary residents hastened to the spot, but were quite unable to cope with the flames. They, however, managed with the little water available to save the adjoining group of huts from being destroyed. A subscription list has been started to help those who have suffered by the conflagration.

A HABITUAL OFFENDER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Adamji Alibhoy, against whom there was a record of four previous convictions on a charge of theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 12, the property of Adamji Goolam Hossein, a Borah, residing at Mutton Street. On Saturday morning complainant was aroused from his sleep by the noise of some one walking in the room and on getting up noticed accused running out of the room with a bundle of clothing under his arm. Complainant gave chase and overtook him after going some distance, when accused turned round and stabbed him on the hand with a penknife. A number of neighbours turned up and the thief was secured. His Worship convicted him, and as he was a habitual offender, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Magan Bhowanidas, a Hindu lad aged fourteen years, son of a glider of Kalbadevi Road. On Sunday morning deceased told his mother that he had a pain in the stomach, and she told him to go downstairs into his father's shop and take a draught of country medicine, which she had prepared and kept in a bottle on the shelf in the shop. Deceased went into the shop and by mistake, took a quantity of cyanedi potassium, which had been kept in a similar bottle on the same shelf. Shortly after when the poison commenced to operate, Magan complained of severe pain in the stomach. An inquiry was made and on the mistake being discovered, deceased was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he died in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of death from cyanedi potassium poisoning, which deceased took by mistake.

FATALLY BURNT WHILE WARMING HERSELF.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Sonapore Burning Ground, touching the death of Kondi, a Hindu girl, aged five years residing with her parents at Peerkhan Lane. About a fortnight ago, in the morning while the mother was attending to her husband who had been lying ill with asthma and who has since died, the deceased girl went out to play on the road. About an hour afterwards an alarm was heard and on the mother going out on to the road, saw the deceased enveloped in flames. The burning clothes were immediately pulled off the body and the flames extinguished, but not before she had been very badly burnt on her chest, arms and thighs. It appears that the girl after leaving the house, lighted a fire on the road and was warming herself at it, when her clothes accidentally caught fire. Some household remedies were applied to the burns and deceased was apparently doing well until Saturday last, when lockjaw supervened. The spasms increased in severity, she grew worse and died on the following day. Her body was conveyed to the Sonapore Burning Ground, where the clerk stopped the cremation and informed the police. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts.

A DISHONEST FRIEND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Edward Sandford, lately a fireman in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, was charged by Detective Sergeant Hayter, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 150, and Rs. 4 in cash, belonging to Robert Michael Mendeze, a telegraph signaller, employed in the Government Telegraph Department. Both complainant and accused resided at Jacob's Circle, and were related, the latter being the uncle of the former's wife. On Saturday afternoon both went to Mahaluxmi to see the races. Suddenly accused left and proceeded to complainant's house. Here he found an ayah in charge of the house and in order to induce her to leave the place he told her that a neighbour wanted to see her on some business. She left the house and while she was away, accused opened a cupboard and stole a gold watch and chain and Rs. 4 in cash. He then proceeded to a Marwaree's shop at Carwar Streetin the Fort, where he pledged the chain for a small sum of money. The same evening Sandford left Bombay by the mail train for Sabarmati, where on a telegram being sent by the Commissioner of Police, he was arrested and brought down to Bombay. Sandford pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PLAGUE AND SUICIDE.—Doorga, a Hindu woman, aged forty years, wife of Babaji Sowji, a Municipal lamp-lighter, committed suicide early on Sunday morning, by drowning herself in a well, in consequence of her son Luximon, aged sixteen years, having been attacked with plague. The deceased and her son resided in a hut at Parel, Bhoiwada, while her husband who is a Municipal lamp-lighter in the Segregation Camp, at Morland Road, used to put up in the Camp, though he occasionally visited his wife and son in their hut. On Saturday last—the day previous to the occurrence—when Babaji went to his place, he found his wife and son in their usual health. On the following day he heard that his wife had committed suicide, and on going home saw the dead body of Doorga and heard that his son had been removed to the Plague Hospital in Government House compound at Parel suffering from plague. It appears that the boy Luximon had high fever on Saturday night and had swollen glands. About 4 o'clock on the following morning a neighbour named Zoloo Luximon heard a splash in the well near the hut. He brought a lamp and with its aid, noticed the deceased's body floating on the surface of the water and it immediately sank. Zoloo raised an alarm, on hearing which a number of neighbours gathered round the well. The police were informed, and they on arrival dragged the well and recovered the body shortly after. It was then discovered that her son had plague and he was removed by order of the plague authority to the hospital. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on view of the body of Doorga, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

LIQUOR LICENSE FEES.

Dr. Viegas, in accordance with notice of motion moved that a committee consisting of the President, Messrs. Mehta, Sayani, Roughton, Barbhaya, Unwalla, Dixit, Kalabhai Lallubhai, Kazi Kabiruddin, Chothia, Wacha, Muller and himself be appointed to draw up a representation to Government on the whole question of liquor license fees in all its bearings. He said that by an Act of 1865 it was provided that all sums of money realised by the granting of liquor licenses, &c., should be paid to the general treasury in order to form a fund to be denominated Municipal Fund. The provision remained in force till 1878, when by an Act it was arranged that the Corporation should receive a fixed sum of Rs. 1,43,750 which was the average of the revenue hitherto received. He remarked that since that time the revenue from liquor duties had increased to crupees four lakhs and a half, and as the revenue was originally intended to meet police charges incurred by the Municipality, they should in fairness claim the full revenue, in view of the fact that their contribution towards the police charges had considerably increased.

Dr. DeMonte seconded the proposition.

Sir George Cotton remarked that the license fee in question was one of the items of revenue which the Corporation had kept in reserve for offering to Government when the latter consented to relieve them of the police charges. He therefore, thought it injudicious on the part of the Corporation to address Government when the question of the police charges was still open. He thought that they should try hard to get rid of these charges, and postpone the consideration of the subject of liquor till they had come to a settlement with Government in the matter.

Dr. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that the question be referred to the Standing Committee for favour of their report.

Mr. Karimbhai Adamji Peerbhai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wacha thought that both Dr. Viegas and Dr. Katrak were beating about the bush. During the last five years several representations had been made by the Corporation to Government, and even to the Secretary of State for India, but they had failed to attain their object. Bearing this experience in mind he thought it unwise to pass Dr. Viegas' proposition. Apart from these considerations, the present financial condition of the Bombay Government was such that it would not be disposed to part with a single pie, and under the circumstances it was no use addressing the Government at the present juncture.

Messrs. Shroff and Chothia, as well as Professor Muller supported the views of Mr. Wacha.

On being put to the vote, Dr. Katrak's amendment was lost. Dr. Viegas' proposition was carried by a majority of two.

Mr. Wacha had given notice to move the following proposition ; "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested (1) to report whether Mr. Nusserwanji M. Mody, now re-employed in Municipal service, in the Health Department, on a salary of Rs. 125 per month or thereabouts is the same person who some months ago was suspended, for alleged irregularity, when serving in the Accountant's Department on Rs. 45 per month, and who later on was connected with the stores branch of the Plague Committee's staff ; and (2) to state the circumstances which have led to the re-employment of the said person on the higher salary of Rs. 125."

Mr. Wacha asked permission to omit the following words from his proposition, "who some months ago was suspended." He said he was incorrectly informed about this point, the fact being that the gentleman was about to be suspended.

The necessary permission having been granted,

Mr. Wacha remarked that though the matter he had brought before the Corporation was of a Departmental character, and though as a matter of principle he was loath to interfere in such departmental arrangements, he had to make exception in this case owing to several complaints of a similar nature having been brought to his notice and he desired once for all to receive an explanation from the Commissioner. He further remarked that he had asked for an explanation from the Commissioner by means of a private letter, but it was not given to him by that officer, who was not constitutionally bound to do so.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the proposition.

Mr. Macdonald observed that he had personally made inquiries into this particular case, and he found that the gentleman concerned possessed admirable certificates.

Dr. Dinsha B. Master said that from an inquiry made by him into the matter he found that the salary drawn by the officer previous to his being promoted was not Rs. 45 as stated in the proposition, but Rs. 100.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama remarked that by withdrawing the words regarding the suspension of the gentleman the proposition had lost its sting, and he therefore suggested that Mr. Wacha should withdraw his proposition.

Mr. Kalubhai Lalubhai remarked that by passing the proposition they would be converting the Corporation into a Court of Appeal against the decision of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner said that he did not give the explanation asked for by Mr. Wacha because his letter contained a libelous statement.

By the permission of the meeting Mr. Wacha withdrew his proposition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following two propositions which stood in the names of Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed respectively were agreed to : (1) "That the Standing Committee be requested to see that the rules, bye-laws, and standing orders relating to the administration of the Municipality and the Joint Schools Committee, the Primary Schools, and the regulations for grants-in-aid are printed in a compact form for the use of members." (2) "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to expedite the Report in connection with the cutting off of water connections in the City, asked for by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 2709, dated the 23rd June 1898."

This concluded the business before the Corporation

CANAL WORK IN SIND.

A KARACHI correspondent says that the Jamrao canal work Sind is proceeding apace, and is expected to be finished by the end of the year 1900. A third district has now been organised and placed in charge of Mr. Chisale, the Executive Engineer, Mr. Robertson, who has been appointed colonisation officer, and Mr. Seymour, who will survey and parcel out lands on the banks with a view to distribute and allot them among the neighbouring holders of the land and others. It is believed the Hon. Mr. James will come to Sind to decide about the allotment. It is intended to have lands plotted out into small survey numbers, measuring one acre and import foreign, steady peasantry from the Punjab and other places outside Sind to settle on the lands. The object of making holdings small is to ensure better cultivation and larger and steadier supply of land revenue. Mr. Seymour who has a very wide experience of Sind matters, is believed to entertain the opinion that the importation of Punjabis and Pathan "Haris" will lead to increased crime and lawlessness which the present Sind Police, unless much augmented and strengthened, will not be able to cope with.

WRECK OFF THE MALDIVES.
A CUTCH MANDVI VESSEL LOST.

Colombo advices of the 17th instant state that a buggalow which arrived there from the Maldives on the previous day reported the total wreck of the Deen Zunga, belonging to Mr. Carimjee Jafferjee, with a cargo valued at Rs. 30,000. The wreck occurred on the 4th December last off the Maldives, the crew and a small portion of the cargo being saved by a passing buggalow owned by Mr. S. H. Abdul Ally.

Concerning the same disaster, the following translation of an extract from a letter from the Maldives received by Mr. F. Khanbhoy of this city has been kindly placed at our disposal :—

The Gunja Fata Salamat, a sailing vessel belonging to one Carimjee Jafferjee of Cutch Mandvi, who is trading in the Maldives, foundered near one of the islets of the Maldives while on her way there from Colombo. She had on board a large cargo of rice, piece-goods and specie, all owned by the owner of the vessel, which were all lost. Neither the vessel nor the cargo was insured, and the whole are valued at about seventy or eighty thousand rupees. No lives were, however, lost. This occurred on New Year's Day.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

TIED UP TO TREES FOR A RANSOM.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMA WALAD HAIBATI.

THE accused appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, in November last, convicted him of robbery being armed with a deadly weapon, and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The evidence in the case consisted of the statement of Nathu Ganesh, who was returning one evening from Kusere Khurd to Ambegaon with other persons, when they were stopped by two men, one of whom was the accused. The men were both armed with guns, swords, and sticks. They struck all the men of Nathus' party, who were unarmed, with their sticks, and led them off to the hills, where they tied them with pugrees to trees. They then demanded from Nathu Rs. 500 as a ransom and threatened him with violence by placing a sword on his nose and neck. Nathu pleaded his poverty and offered Rs. 100 which the robbers agreed to accept. He therefore sent Dagdu Mahar off to his village to get the money from his mother. Dagdu returned at 10 a. m., and the money was handed over, and all of the party were released with a warning that if they divulged to the Sirkar anything that had occurred, they would suffer for it with their lives. Nathu's story was corroborated in all material particulars by other witnesses. Ramchandra, a kinsman of Nathu, proved that Nathus' mother got Rs. 80 from him, and making up Rs. 100, gave that sum to Dagdu Mahar in his presence. The accused himself said that he did not know any of the witnesses ; and so said the Sessions Judge, there could be no allegation that the charge was brought out of enmity. It was difficult Mr. Crowe said to believe that those persons would concoct a story of this kind which could do them no good whatever. The complainants were accosted in open daylight and were taken off by the robbers to the hills, and there fastened to some trees ; and the witnesses therefore had every opportunity of studying the features of their assailants. The jury found the accused guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Their lordships, after looking at all the circumstances dismissed the appeal.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH XII—Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards.

	Total
Sergt Major C Macguckin, C V R, Cawnpore	95
Vol W H Rickette, E I R, Jamalpur	95
Sergt Inst R Miller, B B and C I, Bamlikui	94
Corpl Hishaw Dunn, N W R R, Mogok	93
Vol R N Motiabhy, P V R C, Poona	93
Cr Sergt H Hobbs, 1st C O R, Calcutta	93
Sergt Inst J Harlow, 1st C O R, Calcutta	91
Sergt Major W L Harwood, 2nd C O R, Calcutta	92
Cr Sergt E W Watson, B B and C I, Ajmere	92
Cr Sergt W Leach, C V R, Lucknow	91
Sergt J King, B B and C I, Ajmere	91
Vol C J Berry, C V R, Lucknow	90
Sergt Major J Wilson, E V R, Poona	89
Lie Corpl G Westropp, B B and C I, Ajmere	89
Vol A DiGreen, N W R R, Kotri	88
Sergt E W Saxton, 1st C O R, Calcutta	88
Cr Sergt F Bwye, B B and C I, Ajmere	86
Lce Corpl M J Dunne, 19th C V R, Calcutta	86
Sergt G Cox, E I R, Jamalpur	86
Sergt E J Potter, B B and C I, Ajmere	87
Sergt G J Smith, 1st C V R, Calcutta	87
Sergt W W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta	86
Vol H A Doming, E I R, Jamalpur	86
Asst Surgn A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta	86
Corpl E Neuville, B B and C I, Ajmere	85

25 Prizes, value Rs. 15.

CHAMPIONSHIP—MATCH XIII.

The best aggregate made in any 9 Matches of Matches I to XII, Match XII must count,

	Score	Av'ge
Corpl H Shaw Dunn, U B V R, Mogok	491	4·67
Sergt-Major W L Harwood, 2nd C O R, Cal	473	4·50
Sergt E J Porter, B B and C I, Ajmere	4 6	4·43
Vol A D Green, N W R R, Kotri	463	4·41
Sergt J E Kirby, N W R R Kotri	456	4·34
Sergt J King, B B and C I, Ajmere	466	4·27
Capt H Dale V D, E I R, Cawnpore	466	4·27
Sergt G A Porter, B B and C I, Ajmere	464	4·22
Capt Sergt F Bwye, B B and C I, Ajmere	463	4·21
Capt Sergt E W Watson, B B and C I, Ajmere	458	4·20
Capt Sergt H Hobbs, 1st C. V. R, Calcutta	439	4·18
Sergt J R Hemsley, E I R, Jamalpur	456	4·18
Corpl E Roach, C. V. R, Lucknow	456	4·18
Sergt W Smith, B B and C I, Bandikui	456	4·18
Cr Sergt W Leach, C V R, Lucknow	438	4·17
Vol R Gyorge, B B and C I, Ajmere	454	4·16
Lieut J M Mushet, B B and C I, Ajmere	448	4·11
Lce Corpl G Westropp, B B and C I, Ajmere	447	4·10
Capt F Raynor, 1st P V R, Lahore	445	4·08
Sergt Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	444	4·07
Sergt Instr J Harlow, C O R, Calcutta	440	4·00
Sergt Instr R Miller, B B and C I, Bandikui	435	3·99
Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur	433	3·97
Corpl E Neville, B B and C I, Ajmere	429	3·93
Capt J E Vallence, C L H, Calcutta	428	3·92
Sergt W W D'Cruz, 1st C O R, Cacutta	428	3·92

26 Prizes, value Rs. 232.

The scores of these Matches will be published as actual hereafter.

AGGREGATE MATCH XIV for N R A Medal.

Corpl H Shaw Dunn, U B V R, Mogok	397
Sergt Major W L Harwood, 2 C O R, Calcutta	371
Vol C J Berry, C V R, Lucknow	358
Sergt E J Porter, B B & C I, Ajmere	356
Sergt J R Hemsley E I R, Jamalpur	352
Sergt J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	350
Sergt J King, B B and C I, Ajmere	348
Sergt G A Porter, B B and C I, Ajmere	347
Vol A D Green, N W R R, Kotri	346
Sergt Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R Lahore	342
Cr Sergt E W Watson, B B and C I, Ajmere	342
Lce Corpl G Westropp B B and C I, Ajmere	335
Sergt Major C Macguckin, C V R, Cawnpore	333
Corpl J E Vallances, C L H, Calcutta	332
Sergt E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur	332
Cr Sergt F Bwye, B B and C I, Ajmere	326

16 Prizes value Rs. 95

W. L. HARWOOD,
SM 2 COR
Hon Sec I V R A

Calcutta, 17 January 1899.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, [THE 23RD OF JANUARY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Sind, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in the Indus Valley and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Veraval.

The maximum temperatures is above the mean of the season in many places, while the night temperature is still below it in several districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ghadechi and the lowest 37° at Jacobabad.

Humidity has increased considerably in Gujarat and at Neemuch, Delhi, Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri. the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Mangalore, Bengalore, Coimbatore and Colombo.

Rain amounting to an inch and half has fallen at Colombo.

The weather continues to be fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 23.

ABNORMALLY LOW TEMPERATURE IN BENGAL.

Sunday's observations : Pressure has increased rapidly in the interior of Persia and strongly marked high pressure conditions obtain in that area today. Pressure has decreased briskly over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India and Baluchistan and slightly in the Peninsula. Pressure is more uniform than usual over the whole of Northern and Central India, whilst moderate gradients obtain in the Peninsula and the bay. They have given moderate showers to Trincomalee, Madura and Tinnevelly during the past 24 hours. Skies are heavily clouded in Southern India and partially clouded in North West India, where they are clearing. Skies are clear in Persia and Baluchistan. Temperature has increased three degrees in Mysore, Central India and the Central Provinces and two degrees in Orissa, Punjab and Rajputana. It has also generally risen over the remainder of India except in Madras and Burma where it has fallen slightly. The temperature of the past 24 hours has averaged seven degrees below normal in Orissa, five degrees in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Berar and four degrees in Assam and the Central Provinces. Temperature is now most largely below normal in Orissa and South Bengal and the deficiency is most marked in night temperature which was lower last night in South-west Bengal than during January in previous twenty-five years.

Monday's observations : Pressure has increased slightly in Persia and rapidly in Baluchistan and Upper Sind and is pronounced as high. Pressure conditions obtain over the whole of these areas. Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in Upper India and slightly in Southern India. It has on the other hand fallen slightly in Burma, North-east and Central India. Gradients have decreased in the bay and winds are less strong in the south-west of the bay Trincomallee, Colombo, Trivandrum and Tinnevelly report showers. Winds are very light in Northern and Central India and very strong in North-east. Winds prevail at Aden to-day and moderate northerly winds in the Persian Gulf. Temperature has fallen rapidly in Baluchistan and the hill stations in north Punjab. It has increased over nearly the whole of India. The rise for the past 24 hours averages four degrees in Berar and two degrees in Orissa Bihar, Central India and the Central Provinces. Mean temperature for the past 24 hours was normal in Baluchistan, Punjab, Rajputana and Central India and averaged five degrees in defect in Bengal and Orissa and four degrees in Chota Nagpur, Skies have generally cleared in Upper India and are less clouded in Sothern India. Temperature conditions are the only important feature to-day. Temperature will probably continue to increase in North-east India, but may fall slightly in Upper India.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

THE declaration made the other day by Sir Charles Dilke to an interviewer—namely, that the only menacing question on the horizon was that of Newfoundland, and that if good relations between England and France were to be maintained the question must be settled as soon as possible—has caused a great deal of comment in the French diplomatic world. Sir Charles, as everybody knows, is a great admirer of the French, and whenever he comes to Paris he is sure to be interviewed. His allusion to the Newfoundland difference has, therefore, had all the more influence on the French, who say that all they ask for are the rights which treaties confer on them. But these rights are disputed by the English ; hence the Newfoundlanders are not satisfied. How far this may be true remains to be proved. To Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Chamberlain, and all Englishmen who examine the subject, the question signifies the abandonment by France of all her rights on the French shore.

But the English Government, says the "Matin," must not forget that this abandonment would involve great consequences : the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, for instance, would not be worth anything in the hands of the French, and they too would have to be abandoned. The right of fishing has a special value for France. It is on the coasts of Newfoundland that are formed those thousands of excellent sailors who compose the best part of the crews of the French war navy. To give up French rights to the French shore would be to abandon French sovereignty over the islands just mentioned. "What," the "Matin" asks, "is the compensation which the English Government is said to be ready

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PART I.

1 .....Abendstille (Angelus) .....Muller-Oldenburg
By the Orchestra.

2 Solo.....Jerusalem! thou that killest the Prophets (St. Paul) .....Mendelssohn.
Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE.
Accompanied by the Orchestra.

3 Violin Solo.....9th Concerto .....Ch. De Beriot
Madame KOENIG.
Accompanied by H E the Governor's Band.

4 Cantata.....Miriam's Song of Triumph.....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo and Chorus with Orchestra.
Miriam.....Mrs. TINLEY.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1 March.....Rakoczy Indulo.....Berlioz
The celebrated arrangement of the great Hungarian March from La Damnation de Faust,
By the Orchestra.

Cantata.....The Erl King's Daughter.....Niels Gade
For Soli, and Chorus with Orchestra.

The Erl King's Daughter.....Mrs. TINLEY
Herr Olaf's Mother.....Madame LILY HOWARD.
Herr Olaf.....Mr. BASIL SCOTT.

"Prologue"—"At the Castle"—"At the Erl King's Mound in the Wood"—"The Return and Death of Olaf"—"Epilogue."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

HAVING already reported the latest news cabled by Reuter for this column, we append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	208,000	237,000	132,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom	116,000	120,000	83,000
,, ,, to Continent	113,000	85,000	66,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	24,41,000	23,04,000	23,61,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	24,67,000	20,93,000	22,08,000
,, to Continent ,,	21,67,000	22,46,000	17,81,000
,, Stock in the Ports	11,00,000	12,80,000	10,79,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total supply of all kinds	53,00,000	48,76,410	42,96,697
,, ,, Surats	1,09,000	81,576	191,320

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	15,18,000	10,07,870	11,94,710
,, London	4,000	5,000	7,500
American afloat	320,000	341,000	337,000
East Indian ,,	3,000	2,000	6,750
Total...	19,45,000	13,57,870	15,45,960
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 6-32d.	3 3-16d.	4d.
,, Good Bhowaggar	2 21-32d.	2 15-16d.	3 7-16d.
Difference...	17-32d.	12-32d.	9-16d.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.	232,494
,, ,, ,, Branches, Inc.	,,	21,578
Other ,, ,, Inc.	,,	31,44,430
Government Securities Dec.	,,	15,557
Other authorised ,, Dec.	,,	6,032
Loans Inc.	,,	15,23,838
Bills Discounted and Purchased...Dec.	,,	27,226
Balances with other Banks Inc.	,,	1,01,555
Cash Inc.	,,	16,87,631

The material increment in Private Deposits, amounting, as shown by to-day's Return of the Presidency Bank, to some 31 1-2 lakhs, backed by additions to Public Deposits at the Head Office and the Branches of 2 3-4 lakhs and about 1-4 lakh, respectively, was mainly responsible for the increase of 16 3-4 lakhs, at some 133 3-4 lakhs, in the Cash Balance, where, in the week preceding, there was a falling off to the extent of 11 3-4 lakhs, at 117 lakhs. Loans were 15 1-4 lakhs more, and the Balances with other Banks 1 lakh higher. Bills discounted and purchased were 1-4 lakh less.

COTTON.—The market has been firm in tone to-day, with a good enquiry, and with forward prices quoted at Rs. 151 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 133 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May; and Rs. 121 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, and Rs. 127 for "Fine." Exporters bought 300 bales Dhulia at Rs. 125, 200 Bhusawal at Rs. 128, 2,500 Broach at Rs. 150, 100 Bengal at Rs. 126 1-2, 100 Chopda at Rs. 127, 200 Julgaum at Rs. 125, 100 Parola at Rs. 125, 200 Karanja at Rs. 128 1-2, The Mills purchased 250 Bhownugger at Rs. 110 to Rs. 118, 100 Karanja at Rs. 128, 600 Buranpore at Rs. 29 1-2, 200 Akote at Rs. 130, and 100 Dhulia at Rs. 125.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue steady and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,735	bales.
Wheat	6,245	cwts.
Linseed	4,119	,,
Rapeseed	1,282	,,
Gingellyseed	9,163	,,
Groundnuts	1,533	,,
Castorseed	949	,,
Rice	9,047	,,

FREIGHTS are firm. There is some enquiry for February shipment, and business has passed at 18s. 6d. per ton, also at 20s. for Havre.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Enquiry for Bank Paper was small, and Merchants' Bills continued scarce, very little being done either way. The market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic...1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 1-4d.	,,
Francs 1/71	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was quiet but steady at 97 7-16 for Money, and 97 1-2 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents with 88 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in prices to-day with a tendency to favour sellers equally with buyers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 14th January, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 14. Rs.	Jan. 21. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	31,24,603	31,57,097
Do. do. at Branches	20,19,236	20,40,814
Other Deposits	291,37,272	322,51,702
Post Bills	9,013	9,019
Credits, undrawn	17,20,532	19,14,310
Rs...	539,10,656	575,52,932

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,70,751	104,45,184
Other authorised Securities	34,55,104	34,79,072
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	53,82,199	57,60,198
Loans do. do.	108,59,820	123,83,398
Bills Discounted and purchased	114,55,614	114,28,388
Dead Stock	4,15,716	4,15,836
Stamps and Stationery	28,572	28,549
Bullion	1,11,642	2,13,198
Balances with other Banks	117,01,588	133,89,169
Cash	.....	.....
Rs..	539,10,656	575,52,932

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 24.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minutes of the order of Reference.

634-97—Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Haji A C Cozani vs Aga Guiam Husain bin Aga—A H Larie and others—Payne G and S and M H Khan.

For further Directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

497,96—Dikshit and D—Ruttonsee Bhowan vs Valji Jivraj and others—Bhashanker and K.

27,98—Sorabji and J—Odhowji Gotumchand vs Haridas Jawraj —Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

44-98—Bhaishanker and K—Sadadanand Nathoojee vs Balcrishna Nathoojee—Crawford B and Co.

549-98—Jehangir and S—Bai Nawazbai vs Cowasjee Rustamjee Baruchanawalla.

573-98—Payne G and S—Ambai vs Burjorjee Jivanjee Mistry —Pestonjee R and K.

405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S

81-98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukla D and J.

546-97—Madhavji V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustamjee Cowasjee Patel and another—Wadia and G.

676-97—Sonthaun B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Esaji—Framji and D.

628-98—Little and Co—Emil Suter Th D vs Kalap Budda—Daphtary and F

5-97—Daphtary and F—Khalap Budha vs Emil Suter—Little and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

121,98, Mathubhai F J Hathibhai Maganbhai and others vs Shaik Suleman Shaik Imam M H Khan.

207,98, Payne G and S Alcock Ashdown and Co Ld vs J Jungbans Crawford B and Co.

538,98, Payne G and s Jankibai and others vs Bagabai and another M A Vakil.

559,98, Tyabji D and Co Chunilal Sodagarwall and another vs Shivnarayen Shivram and others.

619,98, Wadia and G Govindlal Shrikisson and others vs Nathmall Bamdas and others.

652,98, Payne G and S Kesbarichand Nathu vs Merwanji Nowroji Pestanji B.

662,98, Framji D Runchordas Morarji vs Narbheshanker Surajshanker.

667-98, Pestonjee R E, Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett vs Rustomjee Cawasjee Patel.

677-98, Hiralal M and M, Chunilal Dharamdas vs Nagindas Lallobhai, Dafhtary and F.

679-98, Mansukial D and J, Cawasjee Edaljee Patell and another vs Dakorbhai Jethi.

692-98, Tyabjee D and Co., Bukhtawarmall Mubtulnmull vs Loonkaram Gomjee. Dikshit and D.

702-98, Khunderaor and S, Chunilal Laichand vs D modar Trimbuck Dharap.

716-98, Payne G and S, Thomas Henry Moore and another vs Ismailbhai Khairaj.

606-98, Edgelow G and W Rustamjee Edaljee Dadashandjee vs Khaikhushru Khurshjee Framjee and D.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

72-98, Inperson, Kallungee Peerj Mahomed Subbayan and another vs Fakir Mahomed Hafez Sulleman.

73-98, Inperson Gowri Shanker Miratram and another vs Panschand Dulcharrm.

74-98. Inperson. Bhawoo Rawjee vs Abdoola Hajee Dawood, Thakurdas D and H.

75-98, Inperson Bhawoo Lal Hariprasad vs Nathoo Bulchand

2-98, Inperson Asimna Hoosuna Retianiowr Test matter.

New Long Causes.

501-98—Mansbukial D and J—Jamsetjee Erachjee Mody vs Vithaldas Khetsey and others—J C Cama, Part heard.

39-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Dewjee and another vs Maoker Raghu Manor and others—Ardeshir H and D.

515-98—Balkrishna V N B—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noormahomed—M L Shroff.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Canbai vs Devjee Megjee—Little and Co.

531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosien Karim and others vs Yumnabai and others—Captain and V

538-98—Hiralal M and M—Manekbai vs Walji Jivraji and others—Bhaishanker and K

562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kaloram Hamotram and others—Edgelow and G

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIND.

MARRIAGE.

HAY—COWDELL—January 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Kerachi, by the Rev F Sandberg, Westwood Norman Hay, Indian Staff Corps, eldest son of Colonel Charles Hay, late Bombay Staff Corps, to Violet Maud, third daughter of A W Cowdell, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORLETT—January 18, at Cormodale, Orme's Road, Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of E P Corlett, of a son.

ELLES—January 18, at 6, Short Street, Calcutta, the wife of E H Elles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DRAPER—BILTON—January 18, at St Mathias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev A A Sharp, Walter Draper, to Susan Bilton.

MORREN—DOYLE—January 17, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, Chaplain, Edward Walter Stanley Morren, Manager, Straits Insurance Company, to Evelyne Croft-n, fourth daughter of the late J Hayes Doyle, Deere House, Blackheath, Kent.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1899.

IT is very fortunate that the biography of Sir Richard Meade published by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., under the title "General Sir Richard Meade, and the Fendatary States of Central and Southern India" should have been written by Dr. Thornton, not only on account of the experience previously gained by him in writing the life of Sir Robert Sandeman, but also because he was a contemporary of Sir Richard and personally indited—on behalf of the Government of India—many of the letters which are quoted, wholly or in part, in the course of the memoirs. Only some one who had been actually in touch with Sir Richard could bring out all the facts in his favour which Dr. Thornton so ably marshals, and only one who had, day by day, seen the whole intricate network of Indian politics laid bare, could make us realise so vividly the marvellous manner in which Sir Richard Meade steered clear of the numberless pitfalls which beset his path. If at times the author seems somewhat prolix, and if to the non-Indian reader many of the historical and descriptive details appear wearisome, the real interest felt in following the life and work of the central character fully compensates one for the labour involved in mastering details which, after all, serve to illumine the conditions under which he lived and worked. General Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was born at Innishannon, seven miles from Kinsale, Ireland, in 1821, and was the son of a captain in the Royal Navy. The family is one of the oldest in the county as the variations in the spelling of the surname will show, it having in successive periods been spelt Le Med, Meagh, Miagh, and Mead. Like the majority of old families, the Meades appear to have had a somewhat chequered history, one of their number having been executed for participation in the great Desmond rebellion which lasted from 1568 to 1583. In the times of the Stuarts they loyally supported the ruling family, but with disastrous results, losing nearly, if not all, their property. Innishannon is a most picturesque place, and the vicinity is no less charming. Close to it is the Old Head of Kinsale, which rears its rugged cliffs sheer from the sea to a height of several hundred feet, and successfully defies—as it has done for many centuries—the wildest storms which sweep across the wildest of all oceans, the north Atlantic. Sprung from such ancestors, and brought up in these surroundings, it is small wonder that the future soldier and diplomat should have possessed the qualities which afterwards made him famous—not only in India—but also, though in a lesser degree, in Great Britain. The bright sunny disposition inherited from a long line of Irish ancestry, enhanced probably by the naval career pursued by his father, the unflinching courage in the heat of battle, and that still rarer courage that can do and dare the most desperate feats in cold blood, combined with the calm judicial mind which was probably inherited from the legal talent on his mother's side, made a combination of qualities which carried their possessor successfuly through the heat of the Indian Mutiny, and through the later portion of his career when he was holding the most onerous and responsible posts which it was in the power of successive Viceroys to confer upon him.

For nearly twenty years he lived the life of the average military officer, and it was not until the outbreak of the Mutiny that any chance of distinction came to him. At that time he was stationed at Gwalior, and together with his wife, narrowly escaped being massacred by the rebels. When Sir Hugh Rose, afterwards Lord Strathnairn, advanced to retake Gwalior which had been seized by the rebels, he experienced much hard fighting, lasting nearly all day. Sir Hugh determined however to advance at night and endeavour to retake the palace. He was accompanied by Capt. Meade and a small body of troops who met with little opposition until they arrived in the vicinity of the palace. Knowing however that the palace was held in force, Capt Meade conceived the idea of attempting to use his personal influence with the rebels—to many of whom he was well-known—in order to obtain the surrender of the palace without loss of life. Having obtained the General's sanction to his plan, he proceeded to the gate of the palace alone, and at the imminent risk of his life obtained entrance. After a long conference with the rebel leaders he actually induced them to lay down their arms and surrender, and allow the British to take possession peaceably. Thus by his undaunted courage, and remarkable personal influence with the natives, much bloodshed was avoided, and few will deny that this was one of the most remarkable incidents of the Mutiny. Unfortunately Meade obtained no official recognition of his action, for Sir Hugh was at that time, and afterwards, a mere sufferer from repeated sun strokes, which somewhat weakened his memory, and it was not till long afterwards that any despatch came out. When it did, Meade's action was not mentioned. Years afterwards, when appealed to to do justice to Meade, Lord Strathnairn was quite unable to recall the matter to his impaired memory. However the loyal Maharaja Sindia never forgot his indebtedness to Captain Meade; for then, and after, he frequently acknowledged his obligations to Meade Sahib for the recovery of his palace. For many months after this event Meade was employed dispersing large parties of rebels, and he was fortunate enough to capture—after a long and arduous search—the principal abettor of Nana Sahib in the Cawnpore massacres. This wretch—Tantia Topi for whose arrest a reward of one lakh was offered, was at length run to earth owing to the indefatigable exertions of Meade, and after being tried was duly executed. This practically closes the military portion of his career; henceforward we shall see him, not as the dashing military leader, the man who raised and commanded Meade's Horse, but as the calm and temperate Political Agent.

Meade's first political appointment was at Gwalior, where he remained for a couple of years. He was then advanced to the post of Governor General's Agent for the States of Central India. This appointment he held for eight years, and as a reward for his splendid work he was created C. S. I. on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence. In 1870 he was selected as Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and in 1873 he was appointed President of a Commission to enquire into grave charges of mal-administration made against the Gaekwar of Baroda. For his services on this Commission he was made K. C. S. I. Later when the Gaekwar was practically placed on his trial for an alleged attempt to poison the Resident at his court, Colonel Phayre, Sir Richard was one of the three European members who composed the Court. He was also entrusted with the delicate task of effecting the removal of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, when the Government had determined the policy they intended to pursue. After all this work had been successfully accomplished, he was in 1875 appointed Resident at Hyderabad. It was during his occupancy of this, the most important post in his profession, that he was brought into opposition with the famous minister Sir Salar Jung. That opposition is matter of history, and gave rise to much angry discussion in the press, and to newspaper attacks to which a highly sensitive, honorable man was compelled to submit in silence, because it was inexpedient that official letters—which would have explained his position—should then be made public. That Sir Richard was one of the most successful politicals who have ever served the Indian Government will not be disputed by any one who reads his life carefully. The secret of his success in the words of his biographer, appears to be this—"Meade added to his other qualification all the characteristics of the ideal 'English gentleman'—firmness and loyalty to the Government he served, deep interest in the Chiefs and people of the States where he was employed, good sense, straight-forwardness, unbounded patience, a most genial manner and a scrupulous regard for the feelings and position of the Prince to whom he was accredited. He worked with him as a friend, keeping the representative of the Paramount Power in the background; he educated without lecturing, and governed without seeming to do so." Again, "and if, in later years, the States of Central India have been conspicuous for loyalty and progress; if roads and railways have been carried through their territories, not only without exciting ill feeling, but with the liberal assistance of their chiefs; if their lands are being surveyed and mapped and their forests scientifically conserved: if Sindhia and Holkar and Bhopal and other states are vying with each other in co-operation with the British Government for purposes of Imperial defence, the result is doubtless, in some measure, due to the friendly feelings and confidence engendered and established during the eight years of Meade Sahib's regime." In fact Sir Richard Meade was typical of a class, which is one of the most remarkable products of the British race; a class which acts without fear and without favour, and which seeks only to do its duty.

MR. RHODES' prolonged conference with Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Mr. Chamberlain, with a view to a guarantee for £2,000,000 to build a railway from Bulowayo to Lake Tanganyika has had no final result; that is to say, Mr. Rhodes has not obtained the guarantee, but has not yet abandoned all hope of securing it. The great Empire Binder brought Sir James Sivewright, Minister of Railways in Cape Colony, to London with him on this second quest for Imperial aid in the work of connecting Cape Town with the Mediterranean. Last May his persuasive eloquence was thrown away on Sir Michael, who cannot see why Great Britain which has never guaranteed a mile of railway in India—"The Pivot of our Empire"—should guarantee a second wild cat railway in South Africa. The Uganda line has yet to justify the wisdom of guaranteeing capital for a line through an infertile country in which there is no traffic, nor the likelihood of any. It is true there are magnificent ghauts, double the height of those in Western India, with a trench of equal depth beyond, to be climbed down on the eastern and then climbed up on the western side. The problems thus presented to the ingenious skill of the engineers are of the greatest interest; but the cost of negotiating them will be somewhat considerable. The solution is still distant; and with such a job still on hand, before the 600 miles between the coast and the north-east angle of the Victoria Nyanza are connected, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will probably think twice before he consents to subsidise a railway which is intended to link Cape Town with Cairo. The idea of that development of the Colonial railway system suggested itself eight years ago to Mr. C. B. Elliott, the General Manager of the Cape Government railways who wrote that "steps should be taken to connect Cape Town with the shores of the Mediterranean." The idea was eagerly taken up by Mr. Rhodes, and the Cape-to-Cairo alliteration has played its part in moulding recent African territory. Does any human being suppose that a seven thousand miles of railway through the entire length of the Dark Continent will find passengers or merchandise, or pay a dividend of even two per cent? It may be doubted whether even Mr. Cecil Rhodes, or Mr. C. R. Elliott, have any illusions on those points. If they have, it is pretty certain that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not the man to share them. The Cape railways have been carried north to Bulowayo, a distance of 1,350 miles, in the expectation of finding paying gold in Rhodesia. No gold has been found, and the railway through that region does not and can not pay. The extension to Lake Tanganyika can have no attractions for London capitalists, or Mr. Rhodes would not for a second time knock at Sir Michael's door. Yet we are told that "there is no doubt that the Cape-to-Cairo line will be constructed sooner or later, and that the centre of Africa will be as accessible as Chicago, or the Central States of America." It would be, were the climate of Central Africa similar to that of the Central States of America and if seventy millions of men of European race were domiciled in the African Continent. A hundred and twenty millions of negroes can not be as easily compressed into tribal "reserves" as a few thousand Red Indians were induced to make way for the overflow from Europe, which made Chicago possible. Even if the racial difficulty were surmounted, except in the Northern and Southern extremities of the Continent, the African climate with its deadly fevers forbids colonisation on a scale that will make railways pay, especially railways double the length of the Trans-Continental lines of the Western hemisphere.

A SAMOAN missionary, in an interview on the question of the succession, which is reported in a colonial contemporary, foretold the probability of civil war unless the three consuls and the Chief Justice at Apia were unanimous. As events have proved, the German Consul is not at one with his colleagues. The civil war has come, but the missionary interviewed, considered a religious war inevitable, unless the decision of the Chief Justice and his associates were backed up by the powers which constitute the triple control. Instead of merely protecting foreiguers, he would have them interfere in support of the finding of the High Court as to the rightful heir to sovereignty. At the time he spoke, however, there was apparently accord amongst the consuls and the split now existing was never anticipated. After fifteen years' study of the politics of the country the missionary, Dr. Brown, says that in his idea the only hope for Samoa would be to guarantee the independence of the respective districts—to make them practically independent States with State rights. Then there should be a Federal Government, towards which each State should supply representatives according to the number of its population. The kingship should be elective. In his opinion much of the present trouble might have been averted, if there had been a distinct understanding that the future King should be elected by the votes of the people for a limited number of years. There ought to be the proviso that the King should be selected alternately from the two leading families of Sa Malietoa and Sa Tupua. The present system, carried on under the Berlin treaty, is unworkable. Against the suggested partition of the islands, Dr. Brown urges that as America holds the principal port, practically the only safe harbour in the group, that of Pango Pango, she is not likely to give up her right to it. The next harbour is Apia, on the island of Upolu, which it was proposed to cede to Germany. England was to have the island of Savali; but whoever got the island of Upolu with the port of Apia would virtually have Samoa. The only plan for a permanent peaceful settlement of matters is, Dr. Brown believes, the institution of a distinct representative government on the lines suggested, and under the protectorate of one of the powers. There is little doubt that if the Samoans themselves were asked to express an opinion in regard to the matter, they would declare themselves in favour of either British or American control. They have repeatedly asked for a British protectorate, and they have been repeatedly refused. The Germans have the largest commercial interest, although the number of British subjects is greater. Samoa has always been a favorite colony for the Germans, and they have immense plantations there. But the natives earnestly wish for British protection.

RETRIBUTION, swift but just, has overtaken the natives on the Niger in Africa, who massacred a small British force, under Lieut. Keating. The treachery of the natives was altogether unprovoked, their victims being simply in search of food and other articles that they desired to purchase. The same night that news of the occurrence reached Jebba, a punitive force was organised, and within a few hours they landed on an island near Yewla. The villages of the murderers were burnt, together with the villages of those tribes who aided in the commission of the horrible deed. At least one hundred of the natives were killed, and many leaders were captured. Seven of the worst offenders were hanged at different points as suitable award for their treachery and as a warning to other badly disposed natives.

THE s.s. Egypt, with the Outward Mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at noon yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, at 5 a.m.

IN reference to pending Council changes mentioned in yesterday's issue, the statement that Sir E. C. K. Ollivant will shortly proceed to Europe on leave is not confirmed and was based on a misconception.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Viegas to appoint a committee to draw up a representation to Government on the whole question of liquor license fees in all its bearings.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W Chitty, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Messrs. C. Hewett and Phillip Godinho, prayed for the setting aside of the Municipal bye-election, which resulted in the election of Mr. Sarafali Mamuji in November last. With regard to the improper refusal of the votes of Messrs. Spanion and Co, and Messrs. Gahagan and Co., the Court held that the practice followed in such cases of refusing to accept a vote unless it came from a person authorised by a power of attorney to represent such company or firm, was perfectly correct. The polling officer could not possibly be expected to know the constitution of a firm and a vote tendered by any single partner could not be accepted. As to the ground of intimidation put forward by the petitioner, his Honour said that in order to render an election void, the intimidation must have been such as to prevent persons of ordinary nerve and courage from recording their votes, and that it must have been so general that the poll taken did not correctly represent the views of the whole body of voters. In the present case, beyond the evidence of the petitioners, which was couched in the vaguest terms, there was no testimony of intimidation at all. That no intimidation took place was clear from the fact that out of 948 votes on the roll, 606 were polled, Coming to the ground of personation, the Chief Judge said that it was necessary to prove that personation was committed by the agents of the candidate, or at any rate by or with his or their knowledge and consent. The offence of personation was a fraud and evolved a guilty intention, which should be clearly shown, but which the petitioners had failed to establish. They had also failed to prove the charge of wholesale personation of "purdanashin" ladies. In conclusion his Honour said "whatever view the Court may adopt of the offence of personation, it is improbable that it will even be regarded as anything but a venial offence by the people of this country where the "persona" of a deceased person is continued through several generations, where a firm is as often as not spoken of as an individual, and where a son considers himself perfectly justified (as was the case here) in voting or doing any act in the name of his father who had been dead for years. I am of opinion on the whole case, that the petitioners have failed to shew any grounds for having this election set aside, and their petition must therefore be dismissed."

THE Governor-General of Mozambique wires to the Bombay Portuguese Consulate General that no country craft or native passengers will be allowed to touch the Delagoa Bay port so long as the plague lasts in Bombay.

Two companies of the 15th Sikhs from Ferozepore have now been detailed for summer duty at Simla, instead of two companies of 26th Punjab Infantry. They reach Simla on the 25th March.

THE attendance at the Scotch concert in aid of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, to be given to-night in the Town Hall promises to be large, and as the programme is a somewhat lengthy one, it is particularly desired that those intending to be present at the entertainment should be there promptly at 9-30 p.m., so that there may be no delay in getting the programme started.

THE relief of the native troops now in the Khyber will be carried out in March. The 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas march from Lansdowne on the 30th January to Jhelum, and thence rail to Peshawar. The 32nd Pioneers leave Mean Meer about the middle of February and March to Landi Kotal. The relieved corps rail to these destinations from Peshawar.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL left Cawnpore on Friday morning, and arrived at Lucknow at mid-day.

MR. J. F. FINLAY, the Financial Secretary, will return from leave on April 1st, and will resume the duties of that appointment for a year at least, Mr. Risley reverting to the Bengal Secretariat.

COLONEL SCOTT, Inspector-General of Ordnance in the Punjab Command, takes over charge of the office of Director-General of Ordnance during the absence of General Wace on privil-ge leave.

MR DAWKINS, the new Financial Member of Council, will reach Bombay by the mail steamer due to arrive on March 25th, and will take over charge from Sir James Westland in the course of the following week.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st December 1898 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 1,050,489 maunds with an increase of Rs. 5,026 in the earnings.

NO orders have yet been issued regarding the return of the 1st Bengal Infantry from Mauritius to India. The regiment will now probably have to stay in the island until the new Nyasaland Battalion has been raised and is ready to take its place.

THE Government of India are already beginning to think of the next Census, which will be taken on January 1st 1901. The nomination of a Census Commissioner will probably be made in the course of the next few months, as preparations have to be undertaken on a very large scale and must be commenced long in advance.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the following appointments :—Colonel J. A. Barlow to be Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice Curteis, whose tenure has expired: and Colonel Paley, late 18th Hussars, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Punjab, Command, vice Barlow.

THERE will, it is understood, be large lapses on the close of the current financial year in the Public Works Budget, as the Companies have been unable to spend all money allotted for railway construction. This, of course, will tend to swell the surplus which Sir James Westland is preparing to show in the annual Financial Statement on March 20th.

THE clerks in the Military and Public Works offices, who have been kept at Simla during the cold weather, have been granted a special allowance for fuel by Government, in view of the exceptionally severe weather in the hills. This is only fair, as the orders of Government did not issue till late in the season and involved considerable extra expense on a large number of clerks.

IT is understood to have been arranged that Mr. A. H. Gayer, Sir John Woodburn's Private secretary, leaves Belvedere next month for a departmental appointment, and that his successor will be Captain J. Strachey, of the 11th Bengal Infantry. Captain Strachey is no stranger to the duties of a Private Secretary's office as he served in that capacity on the Staff of Sir Auckland Colvin when Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces.

THE rules and regulations controlling the Meerut Rifle Meeting are being rewritten, and the programme for December 1899 is being drawn up. The idea is to make the B. P. R. A. still more popular than it is at present, and particular attention will be paid to competitions likely to attract the younger officers. If these can be got to attend the meeting in any numbers then men will come too, for keeness about shooting soon extends from officers to the rank-and-file.

DOCTOR HORNEBROOKE still continues to carry on inoculation in Dharwar and second inoculation is being largerly resorted to. It is anticipated that by the end of the week 12,000 people will have been twice inoculated and 18,000 once inoculated. This rapid increase will soon materially reduce the number among the uninoculated to about 350. Up to date, 1,166 persons have been exempted from inoculation either because they had plague, or owing to ill-health or old age.

THE list of business for disposal at the meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow on Tuesday is not a long one. The local Boilers Bill which has been through the hands of the Committee will be passed, and also the Bill providing for the collection of certain Municipal taxes by Railway Administrations. A Bill will be introduced to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and will be referred to a Select Committee.

A GOOD story is told of Generl Gatacre :—In the recent Soudan Campaign the General, while going the round of the sentries, met a young soldier and asked him what his orders were. The soldier answered "To keep a sharp lookout for the enemy, and also for General Gatacre." On being asked whether he knew General Gatacre by sight, the soldier replied in the negative. "Then how are you going to recognise him."—"Oh, I was told if I saw an officer fussing and swearing and rushing about, that *that* would be General Gatacre."

CAPTAIN ANDERSON, 21st Madras Infantry, has been appointed Signalling Officer in the Tochi Force, vice Lieutenant Hodding, 20th Madras Infantry, invalided. Captain Colman, Suffolk Regiment, will succeed Major Vowell as D. A. A. G., Madras Command, when the latter officer vacates on February 15th. Lieutenant-Colonel Monro, Sea

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MURDER OF SPANISH OFFICIALS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Despatches received to-day from the Far East report that the natives of Palawan Island in the Philippine group murdered the Spanish Governor and officers, and took the women and children prisoners, but subsequently allowed their conveyance to Sandakan British North Borneo, in a British steamer.

THE BRITISH VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

The British Venezuela Commission goes to Paris o-day and will formally open a Court of Arbitration which will then adjourn until May.

A COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.

Sir William Macgregor, formerly Governor of British New Guinea, has been appointed Governor of Lagos.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill, which has passed the United States Senate provides a guarantee for the neutrality of the canal, the cost of which is not to exceed 115 million dollars.

Seven directors are to be appointed, of whom five will be American, and one each from Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The canal is to be constructed within six years, and the Bill requires that the President of the United States shall negotiate the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or any other treaty interfering with the construction of the canal.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Incessant earthquakes were felt throughout Greece this morning, the most severe shocks being recorded in the south-west where several towns were damaged and many villages destroyed, the inhabitants being panic-stricken.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUDAN.

The Soudan has been divided into four first class districts, viz, Omdurman, Sennaar, Fashoda and Kassala, the second class districts comprising Assuan, Wady Halfa and Suakin.

General Hunter has been appointed Governor of Omdurman, Colonel Lewes, Governor of Sennaar, and Colonel Jackson, Governor of Fashoda.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

THE COUNT OF TURIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The Count of Turin, who will be remembered in connection with his duel with Prince Henri of Orleans, over the Italian defeat in Erythrea, is expected in Calcutta about the 26th instant. He will be accompanied by Sir Benjamin Simpson and joins the short tour which is being organised by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

THE TEA PLANTERS AND IMMIGRATION.

The Viceroy shortly receives a deputation from the Indian Tea Association on the subject of encouraging immigration into Assam.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

JAN. 23.

The business before next Friday's Legislative Council comprises the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Municipal Buildings Bill, the passing of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill and Stamps Bill, also referring to the Select Committees of the Arbitration Bill, the Evidence Act Amendment Bill and the Petroleum Bill. Of these the only measures likely to provoke any discussion is the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill which extends the field of selection for the post of Chief Judge in the Small Cause Court, which under the existing law cannot be held by anyone who is not already a Judge of the Court.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieutenant Mathew, Second South Staffords has been appointed to the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Major Fairholme 45th Field Battery R. A., has been appointed Military Commissioner in Crete.

Royal Army Medical Corps :—Majors Stables and Marder have been ordered to proceed from Home for a tour of duty in Bombay and Madras respectively.

THE KHOTI BILL.

OPPOSITION FROM RATNAGIRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, JAN. 23.

At a meeting of 200 khots of the Ratnagiri taluka it was resolved that the Khoti Amending Bill if passed, will be ruinous to khots, and tenants. The Khoti Act is working satisfactorily. Assistance was never sought in 58 out of 78 khoti villages in this talukaa. Legislation is necessary only for Deogad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here, on the 21st evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, arrived here, this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, left here for Bombay, this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company, s. s. Ernest Simons, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 17th instant at noon, arrived at Aden on Saturday the 21st instant at 8 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 21-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 1-2
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The best comment on the ridiculous "testimony" from Hyderabad is to be found in the experiences of Dharwar and the statement of Captain Clark, Civil Surgeon of Umballa before the Plague Commission on Friday last. He deposed that the inoculations in Garhshanker were performed on persons employed in cleaning gangs and on the families and neighbours of persons attacked. None inoculated took the plague, but in other villages where the cleaning gangs were not inoculated there were almost always cases of plague.

CALCUTTA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD BUZZING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

"There is only one piece of news this week," said a prominent Calcutta banker the other day, "and that is the rise in Government paper." And this is not only a banker's point of view. For the rise has possessed the city and pushed up every imaginable stock, and set the commercial hive buzzing as it has not buzzed since the gold boom. The world has, as it were, all of a sudden awakened to the truth of what everybody out here has been saying all along, namely that Indian securities have been far below their proper price, and, in Calcutta accordingly, we have been dancing to the lively tune which the London stock exchange has struck up. It is a tune to which famine and an unsettled currency has long made us strangers, and if the dance has tended to become a scramble and in the scramble some of the "bears" have been hit, it has raised spirits all round and made shares saleable which before were the despair of their possessors.

Regarding the reason of what has happened there is only one opinion here, and that is that the London market has received intelligence on good enough authority to carry with it conviction, to the effect that convertibility on a gold basis of some kind at 1s. 4d. is to be guaranteed by Government. Whether the Imperial Government will add its own guarantee to that of the Indian Government, also whether the conversion scheme to be adopted includes the unlimited payment of gold in London only for rupees tendered there, as advocated by Mr. Lindsay, or the introduction of a gold currency into India, under some arrangement of the kind recommended by Sir James Westland, is matter on which no really definite information seems to have transpired. Confidence, however, is general that the next dull season will not see exchange again at the mercy of an adverse balance of trade. The significance of the fact, on which Lord Elgin relied in his speech at the Chamber of Commerce, namely that of exchange having kept up throughout what ought to have been the dull months last year, is considered here to be discounted by the abnormal character of the season, the very unusual occurrence of Camper exports of wheat and seeds at one and the same time, so affecting the position, that, practically speaking, no dull season occurred, the balance of trade remaining throughout in India's favour. This cannot, of course, be expected to recur, and the present confidence, therefore, must have other basis. The most generally received theory is, that the final defeat of the supporters of a one and two-penny or one and three-penny ratio, and the decision to introduce conversion before the next dull season commences, would alone be sufficient to account for what has happened, and the explanation is a probable one. It is interesting, in this connection, to notice, that as Mr. Cruickshank goes home on a year's leave this spring, Mr. A. M. Lindsay officiating for him during his absence, the direction of the Bank of Bengal during the critical period, the conversion scheme is being put through, will be in the hands of the man whose fertile brain and practised level headedness, have been so largely instrumental in bringing the matter to a head. For whether it be the Lindsay scheme itself or another that eventually goes through the part played by Mr. A. M. Lindsay will remain of very great importance.

THE NEW REGIME.

Already the spirit of the new regime is beginning to make itself apparent. In the military world the movement which has commenced in the direction of reducing red tape, by giving the responsible local authorities a freer hand, is only less commented upon than the sensible scheme, which has also come to notice during the past week, for affording British regiments more of camp life and field service conditions and less of the enervating atmosphere of barracks. In the civil, Lord Curzon's crisp utterances, and the home truths, particularly on the subject of the duties and demands, as opposed to the privileges of local self Government, which he touched upon in his reply to the address presented to him by the British Indian Association, have also been noted as indicative of the fact that the hands which have now grasped the reigns are no weak ones. The Council meeting last Friday was only formal, and the graceful little speech Lord Curzon made at it, did not attempt to go beyond the common place, with a number of big questions coming up, however, he will have fuller scope for eloquence and what the Calcutta public has already heard leads them to look forward with considerable interest to the result. Meantime the personal element in our new rulers is what awakens most curiosity, and whenever there is a big Calcutta gathering the push to get a glimpse of them is considerable.

From a social point of view the past week in Calcutta has been a gay one. On Friday, the day following the drawingroom, was a very successful dance at the Saturday club. The next day were races, the old Rugby dinner taking place in the evening, while the Penang medal competiton was completed at the Golf Club in the afternoon. On Monday was the weekly gathering for tennis in the Belvedere grounds, on Tuesday a promenade concert at the Saturday Club, and on Wednesday a reception on board the yacht *Sonamukhi*. On Thursday was the State Ball, the first of its kind at which Lord and Lady Curzon have presided, and one which will be remembered alike for the excellence of the arrangements and the stately charm of its viceregal host and hostess, whose hospitality is as unaffected as it is princely. It may be mentioned in this connection that Lord and Lady Curzon are both going about a good deal more than their predecessors, and mixing in Calcutta Society, the wives of the leading officials not infrequently finding their way to informal afternoon tea with Lady Curzon, while the stables are being overhauled and more horses bought to bring things up to the standard of what is likely to be required of them hereafter.

The cold snap through which Calcutta has been passing seems to have been almost a record one. Last Sunday morning indeed a number of people came back from the race course with the impression that they had actually seen hoar frost upon the grass. This seems to have been a mistake, the effect having been produced by the unusually heavy dew. That the idea should have arisen, however, shows how cold it must have been. The best of it is that there is every probability of the low temperature lasting, which means a prolonged cold season, for the snow which has been falling in Darjiling is apparently only an extension eastwards of the very heavy falls which have taken place in the Himalayas of Upper India. Simla has been lying under two feet of snow, while right up in the direction of Chitral and the Hindu Kush the amount of snow has been phenomenal. This will all take time to melt and meanwhile, the irrigation channels in the Punjab have ice in them of a morning, and here in Calcutta fires have become a luxury and English tweeds not only possible but almost a necessity.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

FORMATION OF PROPERTY OWNERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

On Sunday last a public meeting of the house-owners and the residents of D Ward was held in the spacious hall of Mr. Vasanji Munji's bungiow situate at Girgaum Back Road, wherein it was unanmously resolved to start a "D Ward Property Owners' Protection Association" to look after the general interests of the property-owners as regards the working of the City Improvement Trust Act. The movement, says a correspondent has originated in the great convulsion into which the house-owners and the residents of Chowpati, Gaum Devi, Girgaum, Girgaum Back Road and other adjacent localities are thrown by the notices served by the Board of the City Improvement Trust for the purpose of acquiring land and houses in order to carry out the Chowpati and the Chinch Bunder Schemes. It is urged on behalf of these people that the Trustees in acquiring the land beyond the line of the new roads proposed to be opened are acting ultra vires and that a great hardship will be inflicted upon them by driving them out wholesale from these localities. It is contemplated to memorialise the Bombay Government to this effect and a large and influential Committee is formed, and funds are being raised to carry out the object of the new Association."

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Ross 24th Punjab Infantry, has been transferred to the 4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant Gunning, now with the 32nd Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES ON THE DERBY.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JAN 6.

The French will have a dangerous candidate for the Derby in M. de Bremond's Holocauste and this very smart and highly promising colt, on the authority of his owner, will run at Epsom if well, as his owner is particularly anxious to win the English Derby, and thinks, and very justly, that he would have an excellent chance of carrying off that race. Holocauste represents one of the very best and stoutest strains of blood in the Stud Book. His sire is Le Sancy, son of Atlantic (who won the Two Thousand of 1874 for the late Lord Falmouth), son of Thormanby. Holocauste's only English engagement is the Derby, but he might be entered for the Ascot Cup if M. de Bremond thinks he has a reliable second string for the French races. Gladiateur is the only French horse that has won the Derby. My opinion is that our three-year-olds will again turn out to be a very moderate lot, and that Flying Fox will prove to be the best of them. As to "dark" candidates, the only two of which I have heard anything favourable are the Prince of Wales' Sandringham and Captain Greer's Birkenhead, and it is very likely that neither the one nor the other of these animals will stand training. I see Trident mentioned as the most promising Derby candidate at Newmarket, but Mr. de Rothschild's colt need not be thought of in connection with any race of over six furlongs. It will not surprise me if Choson turns out to be the best three-year-old in the Rothschild stable, although he ran twice last season without winning, but he was then very backward. Trident was plunged on for the Ascot Triennial as recklessly as if his winning number had already been hoisted, but he was beaten very easily by both Santa Casa and Fascination, and how his hollow defeat by these animals is to be explained it is impossible to conjecture, in the light of his subsequent performances.

The Duke of Westminster begins this year with a stud of sixteen horses in training at Kingsclere. All the Duke's older horses have been "weeded"—except Batt and Calveley. It is hoped that a long rest may bring Batt back to his smartest form, but I shall be vastly surprised if he does much good as a four-year old, for he is desperately uncertain, and a very long way from being a flyer, even when at his best. The Duke has only three three-year-olds, all the rest of his two-year-olds of last season having been sold or otherwise disposed of. Flying Fox would be favourite for the Derby if there was any betting, and he is going on nicely, as also is Frontier, who seemed last autumn to be a very improving colt. The Duke will have a candidate for the One Thousand and Oaks in Princess Mary, by Bend Or out of St. Mary, whose only appearance last season was in the Buckenham Post Stakes at the Newmarket First October Meeting, which race she won easily from St. Estelle, who was a great favourite. Of the eleven two-year-olds, all of which were bred at Eaton, five are sired by Orme, including Vase, own sister to Flying Fox; Bolan, own brother to Frontier; and Missel Thrush, filly out of Throstle, this being, I believe, the first foal of that mare, who was sold by Lord Allington and Sir Frederick Johnstone to the Duke of Westminster at the conclusion of her racing career. It will be remembered that Throstle confounded all calculation in 1894 by defeating Ladas for the Leger. Northop is own brother to Regret, and it is to be hoped that he will not be so egregiously and persistently mismanaged as was that horse, who would probably have made a great name for himself on the turf if he had been trained exclusively for T.Y.C. races. Torque is a filly by Best Man out of Ornament (dam of Labrador), and Rotha is own sister to Lowood. I am told that it is on the cards that Flying Fox may possibly miss his engagement in the Two Thousand, and make his first appearance as a three-year-old in the Newmarket Stakes, thereby avoiding a meeting with Caiman. Flying Fox and Frontier are entered for both these races, and for the Derby as well.

The Australian horse, Survivor, who was a great public fancy for the Cambridgeshire after he had run prominently for a long way in the Cesarewitch, is tolerably sure to win a good handicap next season, by which time he will have become thoroughly acclimatised. Survivor must be followed whenever he is "slipped" for a race of from a mile to a mile and a half, but he cannot really stay anything like two miles.

The League Championship competition had some thing of a wondrous day on Saturdy. In two or three cases form went by the board, and there was nothing more startling than the loss, quite severe in its nature, sustained by Aston Villa from a club that have played very common-place football this season. Although Stoke have a facility for doing big feats at home no one expected of them the capacity for upsetting such a brilliantly consistent side as Aston Villa have been this winter. But it was the unexpected that occurred, and three goals to none takes a lot of explaining away, be the conditions for the game ever so bad. The position of the Villa at the head of the list, however, remains undisturbed, and this says much for their previous excellence this winter, seeing that two defeats in eight days have not prevented the retention by the Villa of absolutely the best record in the competition. The course of some of the other matches on Saturday helped them to preserve their high place, for had Burney done better than draw with Notts at Trent Bridge then would the Villa have been sharing with Barnley the chief honours, at least in the matter of points scored. The Everton, Burnley, and Notts County teams are all going strongly. Indeed, Everton, with an extra match played, are only one point behind Aston Villa; but in the matter of goal average they are far worse. Perhaps the finest match on Saturday was Burnley v. Notts County at Trent Bridge. The football was very good, and the sides are now playing so well and steadily that their friends are already talking hopefully of their chances in the Great Cup Competition, which is due to begin mid-way through the month. There were three other games in which no definite issue was reached, so that visiting clubs met with less disaster than usual. Still, only one team playing away from home secured absolute success, and this was in the case of Liverpool, who beat Sheffield Wednesday at Olive Grove. The Wednesday have been a very difficult side to tackle at home, and the result came as a big surprise. Another feature was the win of Sunderland, who shook off the thraldom of four consecutive losses and played very good football. The generally bad weather affected the attendances at some of the grounds; but there were very big gates at Liverpool, Stoke, and Nottingham. No doubt the heavy going interfered with the course of football, particularly in the subject of attack.

Under the Northern union the great game between Broughton Rangers and Oldham attracted a crowd of twenty thousand, including three or four thousand Oldhamers. Both teams have been performing so brilliantly lately that everyone looked forward to the match as one of the best of the season, and in this no one was disappointed. It was a capital game from beginning to end, and although the score of eight points to nothing in favour of Oldham suggests that the Watersheddings team had a clear advantage, there was really very little between the teams. Forward they were most evenly matched, but behind the pack Oldham were distinctly superior. Up to half-time nothing was scored, but very shortly after operations were resumed a brilliant dribble by the visiting forwards resulted in Moffatt scoring an unimproved try. The Rangers remain at the head of the table with an advantage of four points over Oldham on the same number of games played, but they have nothing to throw away. It was rather fortunate for them that the much-improved Rochdale Hornets team managed to draw with Salford, who in the case of victory would have been equal with them on points. Leigh have done some remarkable things this season but nothing better than their defeat of Widnes who a few weeks ago they seemed to have strong claims to the championship. Swinton recovered from their reverse at the hands of the Rangers and disposed of Warington pretty easily. The colliery club is handicapped in the race for championship honours by the loss of two points in connection with the Badger case, but there are still possibilities. There are three clubs before them at present, but form is so mixed up just now that there is no telling what may happen. Runcorn at one period of the season, when dissensions were rife, seemed likely to dispute the bottom position in the table with Morecambe and Stockport, but since amity was restored in the ranks the club has come on remarkably. The victory over Warrington on Monday was followed on Saturday by a ten points to none win over Tyldesley, who have so far won two out of the eighteen matches they have played. Like Stockport and Morecambe, who met on Saturday, the "Bongers" seem altogether outclassed. Wigan are perhaps a shade better, but it is merely a shade.

The Corinthians have made a very poor show on tour. Their halves were weak. No doubt the wretched weather upset them; but still, their form scarcely did credit to the club's name. In meeting these professional clubs on their own grounds amateurs must bear in mind that they are going amongst a class of people who are firmly imbued with the notion that no footballer is any good unless he is paid for his services. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that only strong teams should be put into the field. Hitherto the club has always toured with representative elevens. If it allows itself to fall away from its old high standard there are plenty of people who will be only too ready to assume that amateur football is in a parlous plight. Under Rugby rules it was a great pity that the wretched weather spoilt the match between Richmond and the Fettes and Loretto team. The game was chiefly a forward one. The Richmond forwards had not the pace of their opponents. The visiting three-quarters were good, and the full back, who is captain of the Loretto team this year, shows great promise. Coventry played a decidedly strong game, especially forward, against Blackheath, and drew the match in the presence of a huge crowd on their own ground. It is a pity that the Heathens were not nearer their full strength. The Marlborough Nomads have come well to the fore this season, and their superior strength outside the scrimmages enabled them to score a narrow win against the Old Leysians.

THE LEAGUE TABLES.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Aston Villa	19	12	3	4	42	20	27
Everton	21	11	4	6	31	23	26
Burnley	21	10	6	5	37	27	26
Liverpool	21	11	3	7	31	22	25
Bury	20	9	5	6	23	25	25
Notts County	20	7	9	4	31	29	25
Sheffield United	21	6	10	6	27	32	22
Blackburn Rovers	21	8	5	8	42	35	21
Wolv. Wanderers	20	8	4	8	32	32	20
W. Brom. Albion	21	8	4	9	28	31	20
Sunderland	19	9	2	8	26	26	20
Stoke	21	7	5	9	30	37	19
Derby County	20	4	10	6	30	37	16
Preston North End	22	5	7	10	25	36	17
Sheffield Wednesday	20	6	5	9	21	33	17
Notts Forest	21	5	7	8	25	32	17
Newcastle United	20	4	6	10	27	31	14
Bolton Wanderers	19	4	3	10	19	28	13

SECOND DIVISION.

Results to date.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Manchester City	19	12	4	3	48	26	27
New Brighton	17	10	1	6	41	20	26
Newton Heath	19	12	5	2	46	25	26
Small Heath	17	11	4	2	34	21	24
Leicester Fosse	18	11	5	2	32	23	24
Burslem Port Vale	18	9	5	4	27	14	20
Gloscop North End	17	9	6	4	38	23	20
Walsall	17	6	4	7	35	19	19
Woolwich Arsenal	16	9	6	1	37	24	19
Lincoln City	17	7	7	3	29	24	17
Barnsley	18	6	6	4	22	23	16
Burton Swifts	17	7	7	3	31	33	16
Luton	15	5	9	2	27	42	12
Grimsby Town	16	4	8	2	17	29	10
Gainsborough Trinity	17	3	11	3	28	40	9
Loughborough	16	2	11	3	8	64	7
Blackpool	15	2	13	0	15	48	4
Darwen	16	1	13	2	10	64	4

The Grimsby Town vs. Manchester City match was abandoned at half time owing to bad weather.

With the new year come new resolutions, and there is no pursuit that gives more scope to these than this game of golf. My own case is certainly no singular one, and the responsibilities of a New Year's game are almost crushing. I am firmly resolved that I will no, long's pull in my arms, and so promote that pernicious slice; I will stand square to the ball and a little further from it, and my left shoulder shall go round almost into my right ear. I will not jerk my mashie-shot, but play it deliberately and searchingly at the root of the ball. For none of these strokes will I press, except with my wrists at the last moment, but come down on the ball majestically, rhythmically, and with a sweeping and inevitable movement. As to putting, I found the knack of that the last time I played, as my opponent can testify. It is easy to putt; it is the simplest of golfing strokes. I discovered it once before, but unaccountably forgot it. It is difficult to embrace the science in a formula; a certain subtlety of apprehension is needed, and there is no form of words to correspond to this. Unhappily, it is only gross and palpable things that we may be sure to remember. We persuade ourselves that our memories are absolute, but they are nothing of the kind. They do fairly well for the ordinary affairs of life, but they are useless in fixing and determining style in golf.

The return match between Lord Hawke's Cricket team and thirteen of the Western Provinces Club South Africa was concluded at Newlands before a fair attendance. The scores were Lord Hawke's team, 186 and 149; Western Province thirteen, 104 and 125, of which Raid, by sound batting, contributed 49. The English team thus won the match by 106 runs. Cuttell took one wicket for 21, Milligan one for 11, Trott five for 53, and Haigh five for 36. Haigh and Warner batted well for the English side.

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

The Hired Transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Maun, will sail on the 25th instant for Southampton with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, from Poona, No. 28 Company Southern Division R. A. from, Bombay, and details consisting of 36 officers 15 ladies, and 10 children, and 1139 Non-commissioned officers and men, 26 women, 62 children and 3 horses. From Punjab Command 130 men, 4 women and 14 children; From Bengal Command 2 officers, 344 men, 5 women, and 15 children. From Madras Command 1 officer, and 41 men. From Bombay Command and various Corps —33 officers, 15 ladies, and 10 children, 603 men, 26 women and 26 children, 16 men (invalids) and 3 horses. The 2nd Battalion R. I. Rifles, from Poona, will be brought to Bombay in two Special Mixed Troop Trains, on the 23rd and 24th January:—The first train, with 4 officers, 150 men (including the usual Working Party and Guard), the whole of the families and the heavy paggage and lying-down cases if any, will leave Poona (Ghorpuri) at 7-20 p.m. on the 23rd January and arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 a. m. the following morning. The second train, with the remainder of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, will leave Poona (Ghorpuri) at 7-20 p. m. on the 24th January and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 5-25 p. m. the following morning. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in two Troop extra trains, on the 23rd and 24th January as follows:—The first train, with 4 officers and 160 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage and lying-down cases will leave Deolali at 10 p.m. on 23rd January and arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-25 the following morning. The second train, with the remainder of the details, will leave Deolali at 10 p.m. on the 24th January and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 6-25 the following morning. The Troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. The Commissariat Department will have tea and biscuit ready for issue to the Troops immediately on arrival of each train. All heavy baggage of Troops embarking from Colaba Depot to be sent to Sassoon Dock at 4-0 p.m. on the 23rd January 1899. All Warrant and Departmental Non-Commissioned Officers from Bombay, No. 28 Company, Southern Division, R. A., and all details from Colaba, married or single, will embark at 6-30 a.m. on the 24th January 1899 with Troops from the Sassoon Dock.

Matters regarding the steamer "Bhandara," which reached Mombassa with the plague on board, have been satisfactorily settled. Sir Arthur Hardinge, under instructions from the London Foreign Office, has granted permission to land the cargo and to pick up a fresh cargo, the ship only remaining in quarantine. The net result of Sir Arthur Hardinge's action in refusing to comply with the terms of the Venice Convention will be that the "Bhandara" has been needlessly detained three weeks off the East African coast. But for the firm stand made by the Government of India the ship might have been repulsed altogether, and have had to take its coolies and cargo back to Karachi, while the alarm of uncertainty as to what might happen next would have been felt throughout the Indian foreign trade. Both Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon are to be congratulated on their action in the matter.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE AT A MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE ELECTION CONFIRMED.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty the Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Messrs. C. Hewett and Phillip Godinho prayed for the setting aside of the Municipal Bye-Election which took place on the 28th. November last at Byculla and which resulted in the election of Mr. Sarafali Mamuji one of the candidates. Mr. Macleod, barrister-at-law with Mr. Suntoke, appeared for Mr. Hewett, Mr. Godinho conducting his own defence. Mr. Crawford, solicitor appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Raikes and Kazi Kabirudin, barristers-at-law, represented Mr. Sarafali Mamuji.

Before the Judgment was delivered, Mr. Macleod applied that he wished to state certain points for the opinion of the High Court.

His Honour said, that he had no power to refer any points and that Mr. Macleod had no right to make such application. The Act said that the Court's Judgment would be final.

His Honour in delivering Judgment said:—This is an application under section 33 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, calling on me to set aside an election, held on the 28th November 1898 to fill a casual vacancy in the Byculla (2) ward caused by the death of Jaya Karadi Lingu. There were four candidates at the election; Mr. Manaji Rajooji Dr. Furdoonji N. Bisni, Mr. Philip Neri Godinho and Mr. Sarafali Mamooji. On 29th, 30th November and 1st December the Municipal Commissioner held the inquiry prescribed by section 28 (F) of the Act and declared the result as follows:—Mr. Sarafali Mamooji 359 votes, Mr. Godinho 126, Mr. Manaji Rajooji 117 and Dr. F. N. Bisni 1. The validity of the election is impugned by the petitioners on three grounds (1) that there was an improper refusal of the votes of Messrs. Spanton and Co. and Messrs. George Gahagan and Co.; (2) that there was general intimidation of votes; and (3) there was an extensive system of personation of votes, who were either dead or absent or who came somewhat late to the poll. The petition contains a number of very general charges and allegations but these may I think be summarised as above. Certainly no attempt has been made to lead evidence on any other grounds. I will deal with them in order. As to the votes of Messrs. Spanion and Co. and Messrs. Gahagan and Co., the question raises a point of some importance to the Commissioner and his subordinates as to the construction of section 28 (F) and (H) and the mode in which the votes of firms who are on the roll of election should be received. It does not affect the validity of the present election in any way as now only one of these votes—that of George Gahagan and Co. is in question and to whichever candidate that vote were given, it would not change the result. In Spanion and Co.'s case Mrs. Hewett, the sole proprietress of the firm, attended to record her votes. She was told she must produce a power of attorney. Late in the day she produced one, signed by herself in her own favour and the firm's vote was duly recorded in favour of Mr. Godinho. In George Gahagan's case Mr. George Gahagan is said to have attended to vote and was given the same answer. He did not attend again and no vote was recorded. It was stated and not denied that he is not the sole member of his firm. As Mr. Crawford asked for my opinion on this point, I may say, that I think that the practice, which has been hitherto and was here followed in such cases, is perfectly correct. Clause (h) and (g) seem to be provisos on clause (f) without which the votes of companies or firms could not be received. The Polling Officer could not possibly be expected to know the constitution of a firm and any single partner attending without a power cannot truthfully answer the first question in clause (j). It might happen too that the several partners of a firm might wish to vote for different candidates in which case an inseparable difficulty would arise unless the firm collectively authorise some one person to vote for them. As I read the clauses (f) and (h), the only way in which a vote on behalf of an unregistered company or a firm can be received, is from a person authorised by a power of attorney to represent such company or firm. With regard to the ground of intimidation put forward by the petitioners, it was objected to on behalf of the successful candidate that this Court has no jurisdiction to go into that question. It was contended that the votes "for any other cause" in section 33 (1) could only apply to causes of the same nature as the improper refusal or acception of a vote. I do not think that the interpretation of these words can be so narrowed here. If it were so, this Court would have no jurisdiction to test the validity of an election, where corrupt practices such as bribery and undue influence had been rife. I think the words must be taken to mean "for any other cause whatsoever" and that I have power to take evidence of any fact which would, if proved, invalidate an election. A further point was raised as to what facts, this Court would hold, were sufficient to render void an election, and by what principle it would be guided in so holding. In the absence of any legislative enactment to the contrary and being of opinion as I am that section 33 of this Act leaves it open to me to hold such investigation, as I think fit. I think that the general principles which have always governed Parliamentary elections in England and have been extended by statute to Municipal elections in that country should also form the rule for our guidance here. Now in England it has been held that in order to avoid an election, the intimidation must have such as to prevent persons of ordinary nerve and courage from recording their votes and further that it must have been so general that the poll taken does not correctly represent the views of the whole body of voters. Here beyond the evidence of the petitioners themselves, which was couched in the vaguest terms there is no evidence of intimidation at all. Mr. Godinho gave three instances of his voters being roughly handled and their voting papers torn. Two of these, who have been called Kadurbhoy Kerimji Dossaji and Ebrahimji Jalalbhoy say nothing about it all, except that Kadurbhoy stated that one corner of his paper was torn off. The mutilation was so slight, that he was able to present it for registration. I was refused, he having been personated. Mr. Brunton and Inspector O'Keeffe say that nothing like intimidation took place, and that this is so, is perfectly clear from the fact that out of 948 votes on the roll 603 votes were polled. I have therefore no hesitation in saying that the petitioners have failed to make out a case on this point. I come lastly to what is probably the most important ground put forward by the petitioners, that of personation. To invalidate an election on the ground of personation it is necessary not only to prove that personation took place, but that it was actually committed by the agents of the candidates, or at any rate by or with his or their knowledge and consent. In this case the petitioners in their petition allege that they were actually in possession of evidence of two hundred cases. This number was reduced by their counsel in his opening to 75. The actual number of cases proved before me, is less than a third of that figure. It is not necessary for me to lay down how many instances of personation, whether one or more, the petitioners would have to prove, because they must bring each instance home to the knowledge of the successful candidate or his agents. Here they have contented themselves with generalisations and asking the Court to infer from the numbers proved that Sarafali or his supporters must have known and abetted them or some of them. This, I cannot do. The offence of personation or abetment of it is a fraud on the part of the person who commits it and involves a guilty intention. This intention must, I think, be clearly shown. It must of course be a matter of regret that personation should take place even to the extent that has been brought to light in this inquiry, but it seems to me that the petitioners are not deserving of much commiseration in the matter. If as they say they saw it going on to the extent alleged, it must have been possible for them to detect and prove at least one or two cases against the candidate. This they have signally failed to do. I may notice in particular the case of Mr. Nowroji Pallonji Pavri. Here Mr. Godinho actually caused Mr. Brunton to make a memorandum of the personator's name to which the address was also added; but before me nothing has been made of it except to show that an attempt to personate Mr. Pavri was made by some person unknown. I need not discuss in detail the evidence as to personation which has been given. It is sufficient to say that in twenty-two cases it has been shown that notes were registered for Mr. Sarafali Mamooji, where the real voters were either dead or absent from Bombay or had not arrived at the polling station. In six cases there were personation or attempted personation in favour of Mr. Godinho or Mr. Manaji Rajooji. In no cases, however, has it been proved that the candidates or their agents were aware of, or consented to such personation. As to the charge made by the petitioners of the wholesale personation of purda-nashin ladies, that has, in my opinion, entirely failed, not a single instance having been adduced of such a lady's vote having been wrongly registered. I may add in conclusion that whatever view the Court may adopt of the offence of personation, it is improbable that it will even be regarded as anything but a venial offence by the people of this country where the "persona" of a deceased person is continued through several generations. Where a firm is as often spoken of as an individual, and where a son considers himself perfectly justified (as was the case here) in voting or doing any act in the name of his father who had been dead for years, I am of opinion on the whole case that the petitioners have failed to show any good grounds for having this election set aside and their petition must therefore be dismissed. The costs of the respondents must be certified, those of the Municipal Commissioner at Rs. 180 and those of Mr. Sarafali Mamuji at Rs. 240.

Mr. Macleod applied that his clients should not be saddled with costs as they had performed an important duty to the public. There was evidence of personation to some extent, and he asked the Court to take a note of his application.

His Honour said that he told Mr. Godinho when he presented his petition that he had to be prepared to prove each allegation and that he had to accept the responsibility of the present proceedings. With regard to Mr. Macleod's application, his Honour said he would take a note of it.

THE PILWAI DISTURBANCES IN THE BARODA STATE.

CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VISNAGAR, JAN. 21.

On Thursday, Mr. Modi continued his address on behalf of the prosecution, his final remarks being directed to the interpretation of the law. His lordship had remarked on the previous day that the criminal force accompanying an insurrection must be for the object of a general nature, but in section 84 no mention is made of object, and Counsel argued that it was sufficient to constitute waging war if the King's army was deliberately and heavily fired upon after such mature premeditation and thoughtful preparation. According to English precedents, which his lordship relied on, the criminal force should be for the object of a general nature only if that criminal force fell short of a fight with the King's army. For instance, criminal force used to break open all prisons was construed into waging war, but according to English cases when the army was fired upon after premeditation it was never required that an object of any nature should be an essential to waging war. In the present case a conspiracy was entered into on April 25 by an assembly of 200 men who took oath to prevent the arrest of offenders and also to restrain Government officials from making a survey of the lands.

The subject of that conspiracy was no less than to raise an insurrection and cause by use of criminal force the Government to alter that measure, and as the survey applied to ten villages of the taluka of Vigapur the rebellion was for the object of a general nature. The members of this unlawful meeting far outnumbered the original offenders, but by their resolutions the whole of the mass present made common cause, and thus the intention to prevent arrest became also an object of a general nature. In connection with this point the learned counsel referred to the fight between the Rajputs and the military on the third of June. On this day it had been conclusively proved there was a prem

ner in which His Lordship had striven in order to see how much each witness could tell not only for the prosecution but which tended to save the accused.

The learned counsel's speech occupied ten days, and the manner in which Mr. Modi marshalled his facts and his interpretation of the circumstances of the rebellion as coming under the ban of the law was conspicuous for its lucidity and fairness.

The case will probably conclude on Wednesday, and His Lordship will give judgment in about six weeks.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

A MEETING of gentlemen interested in the holding of a Bombay Horse Show was held at Watson's Annexe last evening. Mr. J. L. Symons was voted to the chair. It was proposed by Mr. J. W. Cuffe and seconded by Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed, and carried, that a horse and dog show should be held in Bombay on the 20th and 21st February. Captain Peile having notified that his duties would not permit of his continuing his secretaryship, it was proposed by Mr. F. C. Allen, seconded by Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed, and carried, that Mr. D. Lindsay be asked to undertake the duties of secretary and treasurer to the show.

It was proposed by Mr. J. L. Symons, seconded by Mr. Pestonjee B. Press, and carried, that the following gentlemen be asked to act as an executive committee:—President, Brigadier General Ventris, Members, Messrs. G. H. Townsend, F. C. Allen, F. A. Prevost, Captain Crawford, Captain Peile, Vet.-Lieut. Hunt, Mr. T. W. Birkett, and Mr. D. Lindsay, "ex-officio."

Mr. Lindsay announced that His Excellency Lord Sandhurst had consented to be patron of the show; and Brigadier General Ventris had consented to be president of the committee. It was decided also that the executive committee should invite certain gentlemen to form a general committee to co-operate.

Mr. Lindsay announced that, according to the balance sheet issued in April 1898, there was a balance of Rs. 1,301-13-7 with one year's accrued interest standing on deposit account with the Chartered Bank to the credit of the Horse Show reserved fund. It was proposed by Colonel Collett, seconded by Mr. Narotumdas Gokuldas, and carried, that this balance be utilised by the executive committee for the present proposed show. After fully discussing a draft prospectus, the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A JUDGE'S CLERK TRANSPORTED.

ONE Manoel Pedro Avelino Continho, Judge's clerk and Notary Public at Diu was produced from Damaun jail to take his trial before Francis Moniz Esquire, Assistant Judge of the District Court of Damaun on a charge of theft of six criminal proceedings which were awaiting the decision as to a prima facie case of the Juiz Municipal do Juigado of Pargan Nagar Haveli, on Tuesday the 17th instant. Mr. Francis Jacob Continho the acting Crown Advocate appeared to prosecute the case and Mr. Roque Correa Affonso a Barrister-at-law of the High Court of Goa who was specially summoned, defended the accused. The trial, wherein several witnesses were examined for the Prosecution and Defence lasted for four days. The facts of the case as elicited by the evidence are as follows:—

The accused a native of Goa was appointed Judge's clerk to the Municipal Judge at Nagar Haveli (then Mr. Adarji Hormasji Daruwala) and took charge of his appointment on the 12th November 1895 and remained in office until the 4th December 1895 when he obtained leave and left Nagar Haveli. In the beginning of the year 1893 Mr. Carlos Lopes de Quadros the then Crown Advocate at Damaun wrote to his assistant Mr. Aurelliano de Cunha, who for the last 19 years has been the assistant Crown Advocate posted at Nagar Haveli, inquiring what had become of certain proceedings which were pending for making a prima facie case, whereupon Mr. Cunha, with the intention of putting the cases before the Municipal Judge, looked at the records and to his utter surprise found that six criminal proceedings, five of which were against Patel Bhika Bawa Mory and others, and one against Patel Bhawa Nissa Mory and others, all in respect of robbery and theft, were missing. He thereupon made a report on the 7th January 1893 of the same to the Crown Advocate at Damaun, who on the 9th idem taking with him the Assistant Judge, Mr. Moniz, and the Court staff made a raid on the lodgings belonging to the Patels Bhika and Bhana at Karad Para as well as at Naroli in Nagar Haveli but found no clue to the missing records. The Cown Advocate (Mr. Quadros) who was investigating the matter, was able to lay some evidence before Mr. Franics Moniz in July 1897 and on the said Judge holding that a prima facie case was made, issued a writ of "mandado do capture" against the accused, who in the meantime had become Judges clerk and Notary Public at Diu, where he was arrested in Augst 1897, brought to Damaun and placed in jail pending his trial. The accused however appealed against the decision holding a prima facie case made against him, to the High Court of Goa which dismised the appeal and upheld the decision. The accused therefore preferred an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Lisbon, but for want of payment in due time of the nessessary Court fees the appeal was removed from the file without its being argued. On the District Court of Damaun getting notice of such dismissal of the appeal, the then Crown Advocate (Mr. Vidal) framed an indictment against the accused who was put on his trial on the 17th instant which together with the next day was occupied in taking evidence of witnesses. On the 19th idem the learned Judge took up four hours in interrogating the accused, of which Mr. Affonso counsel for the accused made a very impressive speech arguing that there was evidence that the accused bore a good character that there was not a title of direct elvdence to show that the accused had purlined the missing criminal proceedings; the accused whereof had no interest in procuring their removal. On Friday the learned Judge delivered before a crowded Court his Judgment which occupied nearly five hours, wherein after referring briefly to the evidence in the case stated that there was not direct evidence to convict the accused of the grave offence with which he was charged, but there were very strong and overwhelming circumstantial proofs both in the depositions of the several highly respectable witnesses such as the Municipal Judge, the Crown Advocate, the Court Interpretor, the Court bailiff, the Chief of Noroly Zona and the Vicar of Nagar Haveli and the conduct of the accused himself, which left no reasonable doubt in his mind as to the guilt of the accused, and considering the gravity of the offence, he felt justified in sentencing the accused to six years' transportation to the Portuguese possessions in Africa.

THE LOAN OF CHURCHES.

Of all the questions discussed in the Diocesan Conference at Allahabad last week, by far the most important as a matter of current interest, was that introduced by the Archdeacon in his paper of protest against the Government regulations for the loan of Churches. Whatever our individual views of the relations of Church and State in a general way, no one, we believe, can refuse his sympathy to the clergy in this matter. It is true that most Indian Churches may have been built by Government money; but it cannot be supposed by anyone who is prepared to extend the same respect to the religious feelings of his countrymen as he would to those of Mahomedans and Hindus, that churchmen will consent to the theory that they are therefore to be regarded as on the same footing as libraries, racket courts, and other buildings of public utility provided out of public funds. The position would not be admissible if it were so—but the facts are far otherwise. The great majority churches in India have been built to some extent by the assistance of private subscriptions; and in many instances the private subscriptions have equalled or exceeded the public grant. The Government in such cases has no moral right to treat edifices thus erected without regard to the wishes and desires of the subscribers. If there had not been an implied contract that these would be respected, the money assuredly would never have been forthcoming. But apart from this consideration very few people probably will be prepared assent to the proposition that a church once duly consecrated can be turned over to the control of the General Officer Commading or to the Public Works authorities with power to decree that it shall be used by any communion they please. Such a position at any rate is sure to be regarded by the clergy of the established as outrageous, and they will have all but universal support in their protest even from those who are latitudinarians in most of these matters. The Church of England clergy in India cannot be accused of bigotry or conscientiousness; they could be perfectly well trusted we believe to give such assistance in the matter to other religious congregations as their consciences would allow. But if not, it is not for this or that department to step into their place and assume the control. No body of men could resist turning upon such a provocation, and unless the Government surrenders its position in the matter the agitation is certain to grow into a very big one. The Government of course will have to recede in the long run, after having had much wrath poured upon its head not undeservedly. What could have induced it to take up an attitude that one would have expected only of some violently Atheistic French Ministry in the first flush of a three months' tenure of power, it is hard to conjecture. Probably there was no underlying policy at all, and the whole trouble is the work of some zealous but indiscreet understrapper.—"Pioneer."

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT DHULIA.

DHULIA, writes a local correspondent, witnessed on 19th. last a large gathering in the High School compound, which was richly decorated, for the distribution of prizes to successful students of the Garud High School. Mr. Snow, the revenue Commissioner for the Central Division, who has come here on his annual tour of inspection, presided. Mr. Snow presented himself at the scene at 4. 45, when a Sanskrit Song of welcome was sung in chorus by four students. He was then welcomed by one student on behalf of all, singing English verses composed for the purpose. Mr. Ganesh Janardan Agashe B. A., Head Master of the School, then read his report of the work done during the last year. On comparing the quality and the number of successful candidates turned out by Mr. Agashe every year with those turned out by his predecessors, one can clearly see how the school has progressed under the regime of Mr. Agashe, a renowned Sanskrit Scholar. The Jagannath Shunker Shet Sanskrit Scholar ship was carried off by a student from the Dhulia High School only once, as late as in the year, that it was founded, and the public expect the same honour to the school some year under Mr. Agashe. It can be seen from the report that the average number of students on rolls for the calendar year 1897 was 380, that for 1898 was 382. The number on rolls on 15th January 1898 was 378, that for the same date this year is 431, an increase of 53. The fee-receipts have proportionately increased. The number of non-Brahmanic Hindus on the rolls is 64, that of Mahomedans is 24, of Parsis 8, and of Jews 3. Although the general result of the Matriculation Examinat on for this year has been less than 40 per cent. 14 out of 19 students sent were successful from the Garud High School. This is a sufficient evidence of the efficiency of the work done in the school. As regards lower classes of the school, Mr. Prior, the Educational Inspector C. D.in his report stated that he was "well pleased on the whole with the attainments of the pupils" and that "he was thoroughly well satisfied with the state of the school" As regards physical education, the educational Inspector observes that "athletics thrive, and there is no difficulty about kit." Mr. Agashe felt that he would be ungrateful if in that connection, he omitted to make his warmest acknowledgements to all the European officials of the station, especially to Messrs. Luck and Pogson, who had joined his pupils in cricket Even the collector Mr. Bonus had been kind enough to mix with pupils at play.

Mr. Agashe then alluded to the want, keenly felt by parents, of a proper Boarding House. Mr. Prior in his report states that '141 boys live practically under no control out of the school hours, so that he thinks a well-conducted Boarding House is an urgent necessity. Be it told here, in this connection that Dr. Hari Shrierishna Dev. L. M. and S. of this town, once a student of the local High School, now chief medical officer in Porbandar State, Kathy war, has offered a handsome donation of Rs. 6,000 towards the erection of a Boarding House. Dr. Dev has offered the sum under certain conditions which have been approved of by Mr. Giles. That a gentleman in the position of Dr. Dev should come forward with such a liberal donation reflects much credit upon him. The Hon'ble Mr. D. S. Garud has subscribed Rs. 500 to supplement Dr. Dev's large contribution. Mr. Agashe, in his report, appealed to all parents and guardians—especially to the wealthy people of the moffusil in Khandesh, for it is their sons and wards who will mostly have the advantage of the Boarding House—to come forward to take up such a cause, and it is expected that if an earnest effort be made many people from the moffusil will liberally respond to the call. In this connection, it is most satisfactory to note that private charity is being gradually directed in the channels of public usefulness. The Trimbak Garud Sanskrit Prize Fund, the Rao Bahadur Govind Rao Ramchandra Garud School house, the Probyn Memorial Scholarships and last but not least in the history of the local High school, the Laxmibai Dev Boarding House, which is to be, are incidents in the history of the school which are clear indications of the tendency noted above

After the reading of Mr. Agashe's report, a few chemical experiments were shown by students. A scene from a Sanskrit play Mritchhakatika was selected for representation and the students acted their parts very creditably. The prizes were then distributed to successful students, at the close of which the President rose to speak amidst cheers He said,—

Mr. Agashe and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in being here and in having an opportunity to distribute prizes to boys of the Garud High School, which is so highly reported upon by the Educational Inspector. I have perused the report very carefully and I think it is very way satisfactory. It reflects great credit on the Head Master. You know more of Mr. Agashe than I do, but it has become clear to me that he is a thorough enthusiast in the cause of education and able to infuse that enthusiasm in his subordinate teachers and pupils. It is impossible for any man to say that the school is not in a prosperous condition, as there can be no doubt of it from the increasing number of boys on the roll. The school building is superior to that of any other School, which I have visited in the Bombay Presidency, and it is a great satisfaction to the people of Dhulia to see their boys properly housed in a school building. I see that many boys from the school are wandering boys—I do not mean exactly wandering—but that they are without means of proper control over them. I understand that your citizen Dr. Hari Shrikrishna Dev has given a large contribution for a Boarding House and I doubt not, the people of Dhulia will come forward to take up the cause. It is a satisfaction to note from Mr. Agashe's report that not only ordinary education is looked after, but that boys are trained in manly games and sports. I am glad to see that European Officers took part with boys in the games of the school. Mental education and sports go hand in hand. My experience in European countries is that as a rule, the best scholars are those who show some proficiency in sports. We do not consider a boy's education complete in England unless he has a sound mind in a sound body.

Gentlemen, I can only say, in conclusion, that I consider it a great pleasure to be here and to be present at a gathering for the distribution of prizes at the termination of a year in every way successful. Your results during the last year reflect the greatest credit on your Head Master who is enthusiastic and pains-taking. I might refer to the number of boys, which is in excess of the masters, and I think that the school is in want of one, I may say two, teachers. I do not know, however, whence the fund is to come; but the people of Dhulia may see their way to satisfy, what I might call, this pressing want. (Cheers)

Mr. Tipnis, the District Judge, in a short speech, thanked the president, for presiding. Mr. Agashe in seconding him, thanked the audience also after which the gathering dispersed.

THE CRISIS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

STRAINED RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICANS.

OUTLINE OF FILIPINO PROGRAMME.

THE serious crisis which has arisen in the Philippines is entirely due to what the Filipinos allege to be their unfair treatment by the United States. We have information telegraphed from Manila under date 4th January to the effect that General Otis has received orders from his Government to assume the military control of the whole of the Philippine Islands. In conformity with these orders, he despatched troops and warships to the southern Visayas islands five days ago. From enquires we learn that the American forces have arrived off Iloilo (which surrendered to the National Filipino troops a few days ago), and are under orders to take the Visayas notwithstanding the fact that they know the whole of Visayas are in position of Filipino national forces. The Filipinos (and all natives of Visayas) are determined to prevent the landing of the American troops at Iloilo, and, if necessary, they will destroy the city.

It is undeniable that a rupture in the friendly relations hitherto happily existing between the Filipino National Government and the American Executive at Manila is imminent, and that actual hostilities are even in contemplation. If forced into war, the Filipinos will accept the inevitable, though deeply regretting that the friendly relations which commenced with the co-operation of Admiral Dewey around Manila in May last should be broken off.

The programme of the Filipino Government is recognition of the independence of the Philippines,—an adherence to the policy decided upon when the agreement was made with Admiral Dewey in May last and consistently followed by the Filipinos since then, viz., independence coupled with American protection.

The Filipinos appeal to the American people to use their influence with the Government to avoid bloodshed, and earnestly assure the American nation that the Filipinos still desire to complete a friendly settlement on all questions between the Governments.

The Filipinos state that they have done all in their power to satisfy the demands and to gratify the wishes of the American Executive in Manila, but unhappily without avail. They say: 'We have shed our blood freely, and kept good faith with the American commanders in fighting the common enemy until the enemy's power was completely destroyed. We have appealed for an impartial enquiry into the situation and expressed a wish for an American Protectorate, but without receiving the desired response. Our policy hitherto has been based on humanitarian principles, a desire to elevate our nation of ten millions of people, and above all to obtain the blessings of peace, liberty, freedom, and equality for all. We again earnestly appeal to the great free people of the United States to hear our humble and earnest prayer, and to intercede in our behalf."—"China Mail" (January 7th.)

CAPTAIN KATE, Settlement Commisioner in Jammu and Kashmir, is proceeding on leave, his work being taken up by Captain Godfrey, Assistant to the Resident. Mr. Cobbe, lately officiating Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office, will replace Captain Godfrey.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hour sending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Doogri	6	4	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	17	6	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	10	45
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	3	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	4
Hospitals	0	49	69
Total	51	75	223
Total plague deaths to date	32,308	28,616	
Same date, 1898	64	114	246

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a. m., on Saturday 7th Jan., to 6 a.m., on Saturday 14th Jan., 1899.

Hospital.	Disease.	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
Public Hospitals	Plague	29	29	...	1	31	26
	Relapsing Fever	62	18	...	19	6	55
Arthur Road Hospital	Observation	6	9	..	13	..	2
	Contacts	12	22	...	11	..	25
	Other diseases	5	1	...	1	..	5
Modikhana	Plague	13	33	2	1	34	19
	Relapsing Fever	2	...	18	8	6	7
Hospital	Plague Observation	35	22	4	5	2	54
	Contacts	9	27	...	9	..	27
	Bunder Observation	37	108	...	113	..	32
Maratha Hospital	Plague	33	44	9	...	41	45
	Relapsing Fever	28	...	6	18	..	16
	Observation	49	56	...	30	16	59
	Contacts	88	69	...	43	..	114
Private Hospitals	Plague	4	4	..	1	1	6
Bhatia Hospital							
Elphinstone Bridge Camp	Contacts	7	3	..	3	...	7
	Evicts	363	58	...	..	..	421
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital	Plague	4	1	..	1	...	4
	Contacts	6	...	..	3	...	3
Dariasthan Lohana Hospital	Plague	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Observation	1	2	..	..	1	2
	Contacts	3	1	...	...	...	1
Port Trust Hospital and Camp	Plague	4	4	...	...	3	5
	Observation	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Contacts	1	8	...	...	...	9
3rd Ishoiwada Hospital	Plague	4	8	...	...	7	5
Modh and Porwad Hospital	Plague	1	2	...	...	2	1
Haji Cassum Jussub's Hospital	Plague	1	..	..	...	..	1
Kapole and Lad Hospital	Plague	4	2	..	1	4	1
Jain Hospital Pinjrapole	Plague	6	2	..	2	4	2
	Contacts	5	...	1	1	...	3
General Musalman Hospital.	Plague	4	11	...	1	3	11
	Observation	1	3	...	1	..	3
	Contacts	11	12	...	3	...	15
	Evicts	15	14	...	15	...	14
Marwari Fattepura Hospital	Plague	2	3	...	...	3	2
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts	123	192	1a	72	...	242
	Evicts	1136	11	...	167	...	980
Thakurdwar Lohana Hospital	Plague	4	9	..	1	7	5
	Contacts	...	1	...	...	...	1
Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital	Plague	3	4	...	...	2	5
	Contacts	3	1	...	...	..	4
Jullai Sunni Hospital	Plague	16	6	...	3	5	14
	Relapsing Fever	13	1	..	2	1	11
	Contacts	26	14	...	12	...	28
	Other diseases	1	..	...	1	...	...
Bene Isral Hospital	Plague	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Observation	1	1	...	1	...	1
	Contacts	10	...	...	6	...	4
	Evicts	...	4	...	...	...	4
Jain Hospital Parel	Plague	3	4	...	...	4	3
	Relapsing Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	4	6	...	6	...	4
Telegu Hospital	Plague	1	1	..	...	...	2
	Contacts	1	1	...	...	...	2
Sankli Street Camp	Evicts	95	...	...	...	...	95
Narielwadi Camp	Contacts	29	68	...	26	1	17
	Evicts	392	15	...	5	1	408
Wari Bunder Camp	Contacts	57	47	...	25	..	79
Balaram Camp	Contacts	43	28	...	29	...	42
	Evicts	152	37	...	...	...	190
Byculla Camp	Evicts	910	105	5	68	...	942
Parsee Fever Hospital	Plague	17	8	...	2	4	19
	Observation	3	1	...	1	...	3
Stuart Strong Hospital	Plague	3	6	...	2	2	5
	Contacts	3	..	..	3	..	..
Vithal Savanna Segregation Camp	Contacts	59	13	..	14	1	57
Cruiksbank Road Camp	Contacts	65	25	2a	13	...	75
	Evicts	71	32	...	...	...	103
Gilder Street Camp	Contacts	123	...	...	113	...	10
	Evicts	62	278	...	142	...	198
Pathare Prabhu Fever Hospital	Plague	1	...	...	...	..	1
Kennedy Sea Face Camp	Contacts	82	18	71	...	..	29
	Evicts	353	154	..	175	...	332
Byculla Mahar Camp	Evicts	...	91	...	...	...	91
Crawford Market Camp	Evicts	...	314	...	...	...	314

ALL HOSPITALS					
Plague	159	188	11	16	157	185
Relapsing Fever	106	29	24	47	13	99
Observation / Other Diseases	138	204	4	167	19	161
Contacts	768	557	4	468	2	851
Evicts	3358	1113	3	572	1	4090

a Transferred to Modikhana Hospital Plague case. 1 Observation.

b Santos Pereira arrived in Camp on 7th January 1899 and was found suffering from Plague on 13th January 1899 when he was sent to Modikhana Hospital.

NOTE.—(a). There are no patients in the following Hospitals:—Islam Nagdevi Hospital, Memon Moholla Hospital Cutchi Memon Hospital, G. Lund Hospital.

PRIVATE HEALTH CAMPS.

	No of Persons
Parsee Community Camp Kennedy Sea Face	259
Dakshin Brahmin Camp	33
Samasthi Kshatrya Camp	29
Gaud Brahmin Camp	44
Pathare Praboo Camp	335
Kayasta Prabhu Camp	27
Daivadnya Camp	15
Public Offices Camp	180
Bhatia Segregation Camp	11
Daivadnya Camp Cruiksnank Road	21

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INDIAN MONEY-LENDERS AND MONEY-LENDING.

STATEMENT IN COUNCIL.

AN important announcement was made at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Friday by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, who said:—With His Excellency's permission I desire to say a few words before I move that the Indian Contract Act Amendment Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. That Bill was introduced by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in March last year, and in introducing it he explained the circumstances to which it owed its origin. My hon'ble friend can no longer take charge of the Bill in Committee, and it falls to my lot to take his place. During the past year we have received many criticisms on the Bill—many of them exceedingly useful criticisms. This is not the time to deal with those criticisms, but I think I may say that, while they suggest valuable amendments in points of detail, the weight of opinion is very decidedly in favour of the principle of the Bill, and it is only on the general principle of the Bill that I propose to offer any remarks to-day. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the subject of agricultural indebtedness and of money-lenders and their dealings with the poorer and more ignorant classes has long been engaging the attention of the Government. Opinions may differ—and may fairly differ—as to

THE NATURE OF THE REMEDIES

which we ought to adopt to meet an admitted evil, the magnitude of which differs very considerably in different parts of India. We have been urged to put stern restrictions on the alienation of land and to apply universally the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. But the conditions of land tenure and of the landholding classes are so widely divergent in the different provinces of this great Empire that legislation which would be suitable and beneficial in one province would be unsuitable and prejudicial in another. We have been urged to extend to all classes the custom of *Damdupat*, according to which interest on a loan cad never exceed the principal. We have been urged to re-enact the Usury Laws, and we have been urged to give the Courts a discretion in all cases over the amount of interest to be recovered in judicial proceedings. After careful consideration we have rejected these suggestions. We have no wish to interfere with freedom of contract where the parties to a contract are really free and contract with each other on a footing of equality. We think that under those circumstances the parties can make their own contracts and arrangements much better than we can make them for them.

HOW THEN DOES THE CASE STAND?

On the one hand the existing law sufficiently provides for the case of fraud, a contrat induced by fraud may be avoided at the instance of the party defrauded. On the other we do not wish to interfere with the discretion of the parties where they are in a position to give a free and intelligent consent to the terms of their contract. If a man makes a bad bargain he must stick to it, and learn wisdom for the future. But then there is an intermediate class of cases for which we think the law ought to make provision. There may be no fraud, but the relations between the parties to a contract may be such as that one of them is practically in the power of the other, and that power may be used to extort unfair terms. In that case there is no real freedom of contract. There is consent, but it is consent obtained by unfair pressure. To some extent this intermediate case is provided for by the existing law; the Contract Act of 1872 provides for the advoidance of contracts in certain specified cases where undue influence has been used. But the framers of that Act did not see fit to embody in the Act the general principle which underlies the particular cases which they specified. This Act has now been in force for more than a quarter of a century, and it has been found wanting. Experience has shown that the existing provisions have failed to meet the evils with which we are now confronted. We must therefore

ENLARGE THE POWERS OF THE COURTS;

and we propose now to enact the underlying principle, and to provide that where the relations between parties to a contract are such that one of the parties is in a position to dominate the other and he uses his dominant position to impose unfair terms on the other, then the Court is to be empowered to open up the whole transaction, and either set it aside, or if the parties cannot be restored to their original position to see that right and justice is done. Of course the Court will have to be satisfied that such relations do subsist between the parties as to enable one of them to dominate the will and consent of the other; but when this is shown, we think that the Court ought to have a free hand to go behind the terms of the contract and to see whether the transaction is fair and reasonable or not. Now I wish to point out that in arming the Courts with these powers we are

NOT REALLY MAKING A NEW DEPARTURE.

The principle we propose to enact is a familiar one in English Courts of Equity. I will not inflict upon Hon'ble Members a disquisition on English law, but with His Excellency's permission I will cite a short extract from a well-known and authoritative English text-book which I think accurately sums up the English law on the subject. I refer to the last edition of Leake on Contracts. Discussing the doctrine of undue influence, the learned author says (editions 3 page 554, citing the words of Lord Selborne's judgment):—

"Agreements between persons in certain relative positions are treated in equity as presumptively made under an undue influence of one party upon the will of the other; and when the relative position of the parties is such as *prima facie* to raise this presumption the transaction cannot stand, unless the person claiming the benefit of it is able to repel the presumption by contrary evidence proving it to have been in point of fact fair, just and reasonable."

Then after discussing various heads of undue influence such as contracts with reversioners, agreements between guardian and ward, solicitor and client, and so on, the learned author sums up the English doctrine by saying that "the same general principle applies to all the variety of relations in which dominion may be exercised by one person over another, or in as the case of dealing with a person who is illiterate and ignorant of business and who has no independent adviser, or with a person who is under such pecuniary necessity as not to be a free agent." I think this quotation is sufficient to show that

WE ARE NOT EMBARKING ON AN UNKNOWN SEA.

We are merely investing our Courts with equitable powers which have long been possessed by English Courts. In exercise of those powers our Courts will have the benefit of English decision, not of course as binding on them, but as useful lights to mark out the way.

I think, too, that this Bill may fairly be regarded as restoring to our Courts an ancient jurisdiction rather than as creating a wholly new one. At present the Courts are bound by the somewhat to narrow provisions of section 16 of the Indian Contracts Act. Before that Act they had a freer hand. The time-honoured direction to Indian Courts, embodied in many Acts, was that, in all matters not provided for by positive enactment, they were to act "according to justice, equity and good conscience." We all know the practical effect of that direction. The Courts administered English law, free of course from any

PECULIARITIES OR TECHNICALITIES

of local origin. Apart from the restrictions imposed by the Contract Act, our Courts would have been at liberty to apply and develope the English doctrine of undue influence, and this liberty under certain restrictions we propose to restore to them.

There is one other matter I wish to refer to. Hon'ble Members are doubtless aware that during the past year the subject of money-lenders and money-lending contracts has been exhaustively investigated by a strong Select Committee of the House of Commons. The Committee have reported unanimously and have made various recommendations for strengthening the Law. Many of their suggestions would be inapplicable to India and the conditions of Indian life. But I should like to quote their first and main recommendation and to say a few words about it. The Committee report as follows:—

17. After carefully considering the whole of the evidence and opinions, your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the only effective remedy to the evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders is to give the Courts absolute and unfettered discretion in dealing with these transactions.

18. They therefore recommend that all transactions by whatever name they may be called, or whatever their form may be, which are in substance transactions with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender, in the course of such business should be open to complete judicial review.

19. That in all legal proceedings to enforce, or for any relief in respect of, a claim arising out of such transactions, the Court should have power to inquire into all the circumstances of such transactions from the first transaction up to the time of the judicial inquiry.

20. That in such proceedings the Court should have power to re-open any account stated in the course of such transactions, to direct that an account be taken upon the basis of allowance of such a rate of interest as shall; appear to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances, and to make such order as the Court may think fit.

. . . . .

22. That a borrower from a money-lender should be enabled, notwithstanding any provison or agreement to the contrary, to apply to the Court at any time to redeem any security or for relief on the part of himself and any other person who acts as surety or otherwise, upon payment of the principal advanced and such interest as the Court may consider reasonable.

23. That the discretion so exercised should be exercisable by any Judge of the High Court or any judge of a County Court.

24. That from any decision given under these powers by the judicial authority, there should be no right of appeal by either party except by leave of the Court.

25. That no transaction between a judgment-debtor and a judgement-creditor by way of renewal of the loan should be valid so long as the judgment remains unsatisfied.

If Hon'ble Members will compare the recommendations of the House of Commons Committee with our present proposals, they will see that our proposals are considerably less drastric than those of the English Committee. We recognise that as Indian agricultural society is at present constituted, the money-lender is the capitalist, and an essential factor in it. We have no desire to eliminate or unduly harass the people who make loans to the agricultural and poorer classes. It is the abuses and excesses, and not the legitimate use, of the system which we wish to curb.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI & Co's cotton circular dated Hongkong Jan. 6 is thus summarised.—Favourable advices having been received from the interior, and the time of the maturity of transactions on the Chinese New Year in the beginning of the next month having been overpassed, a strong feeling of inquiry both legitimate and speculative, has been very much abroad, especially during the latter part of the fortnight, leading to the very extensive off-take of about 11,500 bales, inclusive of about 2,000 bales of special Spinnings, of No. 10 purchased to arrive. Rates, barring a rise of dol. ½ in some approved Spinnings of Nos. 10 and 20 during the last week, have in spite of very active inquiry, continued on the level of last quotations, as holders, under cheapness of cotton in India as also under heavy arrivals and stocks have been freely meeting purchasers, and not missing any opportunities to unload themselves. Dealers, on their side, keeping the present level of prices in view, and looking forward to a large demand from Yunan, Tonquin, and other consuming markets after the turn of the Chinese New Year, have been laying in at current prices for a rise, and receding from higher prices whenever asked for. Nos. 10 and 20, and to some extent No. 12 have been chiefly dealt in, No. 16 being neglected owing to its being supplanted in the interior as alleged by Japanese and Shanghai threads. Sales comprise about:

2,550 bales of No. 20 sold at dol. 77 to dol. 82 & dol. 85 to dol. 91½
650 " " " 16 " 77 to 85 and 94
1,390 " " " 12 " 68 to 79
6,950 " " " 10 " 62 to 77 and 85
50 " " " 8 " 73 to 76 1-2

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 19,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of 5,500 bales—at 53,000 bales consisting of:—

24,000 bales of No. 20		13,000 bales of No. 10	
11,000 do	do 16	500 do	do 8
9,000 do	do 12	500 do	do 6

Japanese Spinnings, considering the operation in Indian Threads, have been extremely sparingly dealt in, and only about 300 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have changed ownership at dol. 85 to dol. 87 and dol. 84 to dol. 85 respectively. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 145 1-2 wire and Rs. 146 post.

In Shanghai also, owing to favourable advices from the Northern markets, a considerable amount of inquiry has been met with leading to a rise of Teal one to two, and to transactions of about 5,000 bales conjointly with some large contracts said to have been entered into arrive by speculators with the view of laying in at present quotations for a rise in Spring. This feeling has been particularly and much more noticeable in connection with local spinnings, of which about 13,400 bales Nos. 10, 14 and 16 have been bargained for at the following rates for clearance during the first four months of the year. Irrespective of these, about 2,800 bales Japanese Nos. 20 and 16 have been dealt in. Sales of Indian Spinnings comprise about:—

2,200 bales of No. 20	sold at Tls. 60	to Tls. 64			
335	do. 16	do. 56	to "	61-25	
125	do. 12	do. 54	to "	58-50	
2,340	do. 10	do. 50	to "	59	

leaving unsold stocks at 20,000 bales. Local and Japanese have been sold as follows:—

Local No. 16 at Tls. 61-50 to 63 Japanese No 20 at Tls 62 to 61
" " 14 " 59 " 61-50 " " 16 " 61 " 63
" " 10 " 58 " 59

Exchange on India, as on the 2nd instant, has been advised at Rs. 202½ wire and Rs. 203 post.

In Japan, owing to some local inquiry, but chiefly owing to some forward sales effected for shipments to China up to March, prices have risen about Yens 2, culminating in sales of No. 20 at Yens 80 to Yens 81 and of No. 16 at Yens 77 to Yens 79.

THE LOSS OF THE GLENAVON.

SAFETY OF THE THIRD OFFICER.

HIS STORY OF THE DISASTER.

WRITING from Hongkong, December 31, a correspondent says:—Tidings were anxiously awaited last night in the Colony

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the well-known inventor of the Maxim gun and experimenter with flying machines is an American resident in England, and during his recentstay in America delivered a most interesting lecture on "flying machines and ordnance" to the Engineering Society of Columbia University, New York. Maxim relates his attempts to make a flying-machine on the aeroplane, or kite, system, in which the aeroplane corresponds to the kite,and the propeller of the aeroplane to the string of the kite forcing the floating surface against the wind. Maxim states as the result of his experiments that small aeroplanes like Langley's of Washington, are the most powerful and recommends a long narrow shape, rather than the ordinary kite form. He seems to have abandoned the aeroplane system, however, and thinks that the United States Government will not succeed in making a practicable flying-machine on that line. In any case, 25,000 dollars the sum set apart by them, is too small for the purpose. His own experiments cost 10,000 dollars (£30,000).

M. Dussaud has made an improvement in the loudness of the telephone, which he has described at a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences. The receiver has four magnetic poles, each vibrating its own iron plate, and the vibrations of the air on both sides of each plate are conducted by tubes to a small resonating chamber as big as the human mouth. The speech is loudest when all four plates are vibrated, and the vibrations from both sides are collected in the resonator.

According to M. Bar in "Le Jardine," the hortensia can be made to carry blue flowers by using a compost of equal parts of heath mould, coal cinders, and vegetable mould (terrean de couche). The coal ash is, however, the most effective ingredient for producing the blue tint.

It is reported by military attaches of the United States that Turkey, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Sweden, and Brazil will adopt the Spanish Mauser rifle exclusively, owing to its performance in the Spanish American war. Brazil, Chile, and Mexico will use the 0.276in. calibre; Turkey and Argentina the 0.301in., and Sweden the 0.256in. The Krag-Jorgenson rifle adopted by Norway will have a calibre of 0.256in. The United States rifle is 0.30in.

The Spanish Mauser is an improvement on the Belgian Mauser, which is essentially a German weapon. It is considered by Continental experts to be the best army rifle in existence. The Canadian Militia and Volunteers have the Lee-Enfield, an improvement of our Lee-Metford rifle. The Lee-Enfield has five grooves, each '005 inch deep, the Lee-Metford has seven grooves, each '003 inch deep. Cordite is responsible for this change of rifling, as it wears the grooves. A Lee-Enfied fired 13,000 times is still good.

The coal of the Philippines, so far as known, is carbonised lignite rather than coal, and belongs to the Tertiary Age of Geology. Coal exists in Luzon, and mining concessions have been granted. Natural gas and petroleum are found in Cebu. Gold is frequently found in the Archipelago. There is a lead mine in Cebu and iron in Luzon and other islands.

Professor Jacobsohn recommends to the Berlin Society of Internal Medicine as better than rubber bottles and ice-bags in sick rooms, a bottle or bag of rice-paper coated inside and outside with Japanese lacquer. It is light, flexible, strong, impervious, and durable.

There are now more British than French in Egypt. Of 112,523 foreigners, 19,557 are British, and 14,155 are French. The Greeks, however, number 37,172, the Italians 24,407, the Austrians 7,117, and so on. Lower Egypt has 5,676,109, and Upper Egypt 4,058,296 inhabitants. Only 467,883 of the whole population can read and write; that is to say, 95 per cent are illiterate. Moreover, 6,483,498 are without any trade or profession. There is, therefore, plenty of room for technical instruction in the country, and there is no doubt that science, as we have already forecasted in a former article on the subject will transform the country. Professor Forbes, in his recent lecture to Society of Arts, on the utilisation of the Nile Cataracts, bore out the writer of the article in his prophesy that the desert portions of the Soudan would become fertile, especially the province of Dongola, which he predicted would be one of the richest countries in the world. The Sirdar's College will, of course, help materially to realise these expectations.

Mr. G. H. Pepper, of the Department of Anthropology in the American Museum of National History has visited the ruined cities of the Montezuna Valley in the south-west of the United States. In these cliff palaces, originally discovered by cow-boys, especially Mr. Richard Wetherill, of Colorado, they found skeletons, stone utensils and bells of soft copper. The party rode 400 miles on bronchos to see the snake dance by the Moquis which lasted 27 minutes, the Indians holding rattlesnakes between their teeth.

The famous "acanthus column" surrounded by dancing caryatids,of which a picture was given in the "Gazette des Beaux Arts," 1895, is described by M. Homolle in the Bulletin de Correspondence, Hellenique. He regards the dancers in their short chitons as Dorians, and the type of the Lacænæ Saltantes. The acanthus ornament suggests the Thracian city of Acanthus, and he supposes that the column was raised to commemorate the alliance between the Spartan general Brasidas and the city of Acanthus during his Thraciad campaign. The style, he thinks, cannot be earlier than the second half of the fifth century B.C.

Recent accidents with elevators of lifts in America have called for the frequent and rigorous inspection of such conveniences. It appears that accidents will happen with them, however carefully they are made or worked. Parts of the machinery wear out. In the last shocking accident at the United States Fire Insurance Company, New York, several 100lb weights became detached at the top of the shaft and fell down eleven storeys on the roof of the car which had just reached the bottom of the shaft. The secretary of the company was killed, a director was gravely injured, and the other occupants of the car were more or less hurt. The accident reveals an unsuspected peril.

In the transactions of the Edinburgh Field Naturalists and Microscopical Society, there is a paper by Mr. A. Murray in which he points out that blackbirds can perch on a hanging wasps' nest, pick it to pieces, and eat the larvæ without being stung to death or even annoyed. When the author stands by to look on he is certain to be stung very much for not minding his own business.

The Havana floating dry dock, which was built in England, and cost 600,000 dollars, has been a bone of contention between the Spaniards and the Americans. Admiral Sampson, with ingenious logic, maintained that the dock having stuck fast in the mud of Havana, could not be regarded as moveable property, that it was part of Cuba, and should therefore be handed over to the United States. Spain argued that as a floating dock, or a dock that would float if the mud were away, it is a moveable property, and belongs to Spain. To the credit of the Americans, let us say that Generals Wade and Butler agreed with Spain," and the dock will probably be sold by auction. It has been so badly used that its value is now some 40,000 dollars.

Mr. B. Morley Fletcher has recently demonstrated beyond a doubt that the waves of the sea may be turned to useful account on a considerable scale. Not only has he shown how the oscillating motion of waves may be made to drive and electric lighting motor and to supply the power for hydraulic pumping apparatus, but a very ingenious buoy has been designed by him, in which the movements of the surface of the sea are utilised to pump air into a reservoir, from which it is, by a suitable arrangement of the parts, made to blow a fog horn, either constantly or at desired intervals. The advantages of such a buoy are immediately apparent. It "speaks" automatically, and though it may be obscured from the view of man on the look-out, he can locate its whereabouts by the sound it makes. A large buoy is being constructed in Liverpool to Mr. Morley Fletcher's design, the power obtained from the waves in this case being used not to blow a fog-horn, but to drive a turbine and dynamo inside the buoy, and so produce a powerful beacon light which will be illuminated to an intense brilliance even when the wave movement is smallest.

The effect of approaching storms upon song birds is the subject of an interesting contribution by Mr. C. E. Linney to the U. S. "Monthly Weather Review." It appears that during the night of August 15—16 very severe electrical, wind, and rain storms prevailed over the northern district of Illinois. An observer in Henry County, Mr. W. W. Warner, noticed that for forty-eight hours bebore the storm not a sound was heard from the numerous song birds in the district. This observation was so full of interest that Mr. Linney wrote for additional information, with the result that he received numerous letters, some confirming it; others stating that birds sing louder and more persistently before a great storm, and nearly all agreeing that they are more restless than usual at such a time. Mr. Linney has found the following weather proverbs referring to song birds and storms:—When birds cease to sing, rain and thunder will probably occur.—If birds in general pick their feathers, wash themselves and fly to their nest expect rain.—Parrots and canaries dress their feathers and are wakeful the evening before a storm.—If the peacock cries when he goes to roost, and indeed much at any time, it is a sign of rain.—Long and loud singing of robins in the morning denotes rain.—Robins will perch on the topmost branches of trees, and whistle when a storm is approaching.—The restlessness of domestic animals and barn-yard fowls before an approaching storm is well known, and many of their peculiarities have been noted; but the actions of song birds do not appear to have previously received particular attention.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tamanariva.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon,	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo,	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe,
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT, per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD,
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 p to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..... $ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG,
RANGKOK,	HIOGO.	RANGOON,
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITA	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rates and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,936,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

for Ladies Apiol & steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than Half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER. REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE FOR KIDNEY AND URINARY DISEASES.

Prescribed by Physicians OF ALL Countries.

DISTINGUISHED PROOF OF MERIT.

The only remedy which cures BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

"If your Kidneys and [illegible] ch will be Yours."

[illegible]aphlet and Diet Rules to— [illegible]. WARNER & CO., [illegible]kenwell Road, London, E.C.

Price 2/9 and 4/6 per bottle.

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

CURED AFTER FIVE YEARS OF SUFFERING.

The Farmers' and Cleveland Dairies' Co., Limited, Maple Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 10th, 1896:—I am happy to testify in favour of your most wonderful remedies. I have now taken seven bottles of your "Safe Cure," and am cured of the pain from which I have suffered for a period of no less than five years. I can sincerely recommend your medicine to anybody suffering from kidney or other disease of this nature. A. EAMES.

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ONE BATTLESHIP

IS PAID EVERY YEAR INTO THE BRITISH REVENUE ON

JAMES WATSON & Co's LTD.

CELEBRATED DUNDEE WHISKY.

CHUBB & SON TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

PRICE LISTS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

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BOMBAY AGENT,
EDULJI PESTONJI,
Parsee Bazaar Street.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/- and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR EDWARDS'

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS IT FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the World. "EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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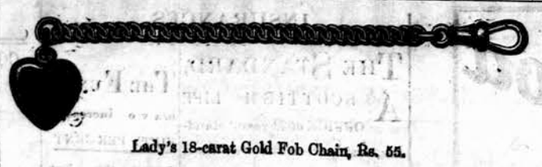

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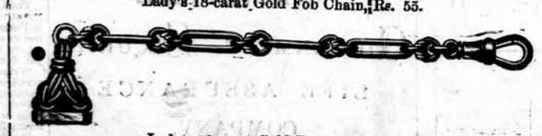
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.



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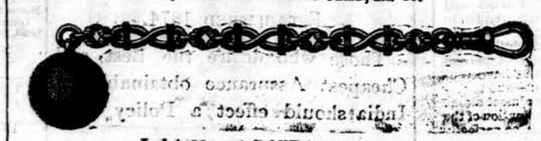

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Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 65.

Fine Gold Safety Pins.
From Rs. 7-8.

Pearls, Rs. 45.

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Turquoise and Pearl
Rs. 45.

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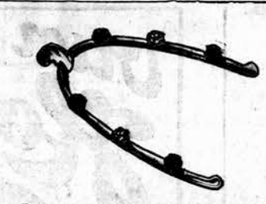
Diamond and Opal,
Rs. 160.

Opal and Turquoise
Rs. 45.



Diamond and Ruby "Wish-bone,"

Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 42.

Turqueise and Pearl, Rs. 42.

Rs. 48.

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Diamond and Ruby,
20.

Fine Gold Snaffle Bracelet, Rs. 120.

Pearl and Ruby, Rs 35.

Pearl, Rs. 35.

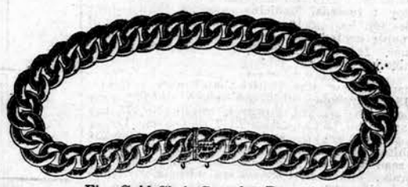
Pearl, Rs. 30.

Pearls Rs. 45.

Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 45.

Brilliant, Rs. 80.

Sapphire, Rs. 40.



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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

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Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lilla Langtry
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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PEARS' INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
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DIABETES

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IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grass hopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark: the Grasshopper, on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

THE FINEST TONIC

PER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON

In concentrated drops.

PER BRAVAIS PER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

Invaluable to all cases of anæmia and general debility.

Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

For Nervous Exhaustion,

CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restoratice of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

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PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

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The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co Ld HART ST. LONDON

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured into few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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